The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,251 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18. 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th Dec.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th „
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd „
— Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th „
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
— Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th „
Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th „
L. Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
TASMANIA	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	12th Dec.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th „
				1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	3142	550	C. E. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed [illegible] handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUBATTINO	3,600	400	on Thursday, 1st Jan. 1885.
JAVA*	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Feb. „
RAFFAELE	5,000	85	on Sunday 1st Mar. „

CHINA, [illegible] leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 [illegible] Sailing, with Passengers and heavy [illegible] Steam Launch leaves [illegible] on the day of [illegible] Baggage. [illegible] Tickets available for 17 days, to [illegible] Through Railway [illegible] Brighton, both from Genoa and London via Calais or [illegible] formation and other particulars [illegible] Handbooks of [illegible] are issued here [illegible] apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

[illegible] House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1884.
...TANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
NI...RA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
RE...	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
...TRIA	G. Sturt	4,100	600	2nd April
...USA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
VENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
...BE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec

ANCHOR LINE.

SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1884.
...IA,	3579	500	Hutchison	16th Dec.
				1885.
	3500	480	...	22nd Jan.
...ANNIA,	3089	480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
...RAVIA,	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

...ORIA,	3242	480	W. Russell	3rd Jan.

...llowed by other first class steamers at regular [illegible]

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

[illegible], Dec. 12, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
...DRUMMOND	3,000	St. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
...McARTHUR	4,000	J. R. Rule	22nd do.
			1885.
...N OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
...N MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.
...N FORBES	2,50	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
...N CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley.	12th Feb.
...AN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate rates.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE attention of intending passengers is drawn to the magnificent new steel steam-ship CLAN McARTHUR, Captain Rule, sailing from [illegible] to Liverpool on or about the 22nd December, 1884. [illegible] saloons and cabins of this steamer are situated [illegible] ps (forward of the engine and boiler space), and [illegible] ted throughout with the electric-light (Edison's [illegible] separate music saloon on the upper deck, smoking [illegible]

For particulars, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

FINLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,
BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O, and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

...PORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY-CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of [illegible] cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for [illegible] goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company [illegible] warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1884, at 11 a.m. calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th December, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO SUEZ, MARSEILLES AND THENCE OVERLAND TO LONDON

THE s.s. VICTORIA sails for MARSEILLES on or about 3rd January, 1885.

Fare to Suez Rs. 300.
„ Marseilles Rs. 400.
„ London, including railway fare from Marseilles, Rs. 450.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUBIN'S PARIS PERFUMES,

FOR delicacy, richness, and permanence these are superior to all others. Per bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORDAN'S CELEBRATED GOLD & SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES,

Plain, fluted, engine-turned and engraved slide spiral, double and spring mounts, with or without attachment ring.

Silver Rs. 5 to Rs. 18; Gold Rs. 20 to 72 each.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS,
Each from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 14-8 Cash.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS,
In Boxes of 1 dozen.
At Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 Cash.

LOCKETS, GOLD & JEWELLED,
of the best London manufacture in the newest designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 Cash.

JEWELLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS.

Best Electro-plated Claret-Cup Jugs.
Salvers, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces.
Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases (6 pairs).
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases (6 of each).
Sets of 6 Salt Cellars and Spoons.
Sets of 4 Fruit Helping Spoons.
Large and handsome Cruet Frames.
Breakfast or Bacon Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.
Combination Breakfast Frames.
Soda and Brandy Frames.
Inkstands.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID SILVER.

Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Collarettes.
Necklets and Lockets, Pairs of Bracelets.
Brooch, Earrings and Bracelet, in case.
Two Salt Cellars and Spoons.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Lockets, in a variety of beautiful designs.
Pen and Pencil Cases, Compasses.
Rings, Bracelets, Brooch and Earrings.
Necklets, Pendants, Brooches.
Studs and Links, Ear Studs, Crosses.
Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL, EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL, SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE, Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

REDUCED PRICES.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Small bottle, Re. 1-12 Net Cash.
Large bottle, Rs. 2-8 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

BRAND and Co.'s

Essence of Beef	Rs. 1 4	
Essence of Mutton	„ 1 8	and Rs. 2 12
Essence of Chicken	„ 3 8	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY will give one of their amusing performances THIS THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer GIAVA, Captain Vernango, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and that she is discharging and loading in the stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most adapted for families, tailors, and shoe, boot and harness makers. Instructions given free. Complete accessories supplied gratis.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WHITE KID GLOVES.—Soft and fresh, 2 buttons, Rs. 2 per pair. Best French. Rs 2-12 per pair. THORPE & Co., Opposite Prince of Wales's Statue, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FRENCH GREY KID GLOVES.—Best French, 2 buttons, Soft and Fresh. Per pair, Rs. 3. THORPE & Co., Masonic Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perosha Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A choice assortment of TOYS, consisting of the latest novelties. Special discount on purchases of Rs. 5 and upwards.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES on the READY-MONEY SYSTEM. Send for Price List. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

LATEST NOVELTY, Latest wonder, Latest attraction, the Electric Jewellery, first time imported in Bombay.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

PHOTO CARDS of Royal Family, Actresses, Beauties, Celebrities, carte-de-visit and cabinet, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, Pine-apple Water-Ice. Ham, Bacon and Cheese, English, French and American Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co.

WANTED, at once, a BOOK-KEEPER. No one need apply who is unable to keep the books of a Joint Stock Company. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BASS' BEER and GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases 4 doz. quts., 7 doz. pints, Great reduction to close consignment. Below Cathedral Girls School.

BOARD and LODGING for a steady young person available with a quiet family in a central part of Fort. Terms moderate. Apply A., care of this office.

MECHANICAL TOYS, the choicest and most exquisite, never before imported here, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—S. C. Maloo, next to Soundy & Co., Meadow-st.

[illegible] Well worth [illegible] annas. Fancy articles for presents very cheap. Apply Shroff Brothers, No. 52, Esplanade Cross-road.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Orders for casting Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher, Bronze, &c., registered by M. M. MODY & Co., Apollo-street, Fort, or Parell Works.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Hornby Row (Branch), Bombay.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, plain, clockwork, mechanical, electric, &c. Inspection invited.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2¾" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOKS are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

MINNE SINGERS.—First Smoking Concert on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 9-15 p.m., at Fort, Gymkhana. Members desiring to be present can obtain tickets from the Hony Secy., Mr. G. W. ROUGHTON.

JUST RECEIVED by last Mail new fashionable Scotch Angolas and Fancy Tweeds for the Christmas season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors and Outfitters, Hummum-street.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—Lighted up and open for a few days till 7 p.m.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 8, Meadow street, Bombay.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A QUADRILLE PARTY, will be held in the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, December 19th, 1884. To commence at 9 p.m. Admission Rs. 2 admitting 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, Cawnpore.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising [illegible] Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms [illegible] The Opium Act. The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, [illegible] and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, [illegible] Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ORDINARY.
SHOT, CHILLED.
MEASURES.
HUNTING KNIVES.
BULLETS.
BULLET MOULDS.
CAPS.
WADS.
SUNDRIES.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD'S SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Colored Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
India Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30 0
Blue Serge, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30 0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35 0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates Rs. 40-0 to	45 0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35 0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40 0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots, very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 0 45 0 52 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	45 0 to 55 0
Vests to match	10 0

	Rs. a.
Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24 0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26 0
Gaiters to match the above	7 8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	40 0 to 50 0
Vests to match	10 0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style, Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and	95 0

WEDDING SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50 0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9 0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 0 20 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	30 0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Serge	9 0

	Rs. a.
Light Overcoats for evening wear	
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	
Warm English Chesterfields	
Pea Jackets, very warm	36 0
Ulsters, a splendid garment for Travellers	60 0

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

TEN per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST. CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY,

PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWS AGENTS,
IMPORTERS OF
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SURVEYOR'S REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

*** Cases of Drawing Instruments from Rs. 12 to Rs. 165 always on hand.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES OF ALL SIZES.
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS
BY CELEBRATED MAKERS.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUNDIALS,
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH, AND DEED BOXES.
WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES of all kinds.
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND FRAMES.
A very large selection in all the newest patterns.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
AND OTHER LEATHER GOODS.
MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY PENCIL CASES.
PRAYER BOOKS & CHURCH SERVICES
in the most elegant bindings.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected stock always on hand.
PICTURES.
GLOBES TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL MAPS.
ENGRAVING, DIE SINKING, AND COLOUR STAMPING
Done on the premises.
HUNTING KNIVES, POCKET KNIVES,
and other Cutlery by Mappin and Webb and Rodgers.
CHESS AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS
Billiard Balls,—Compendium of Games, Whist Markers and Cards.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR AMATEURS.
GOODALL'S AND DELARUE'S CELEBRATED STATIONERY
'XMAS, NEW-YEAR AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

GENT'S.

	Rs. a.
Fine Berlin Wool, knitted	10 0
Extra fine do., do.	12 0
Superfine, very soft	14 0
A very superior article, fancy chain stitch fronts, perfect fitting	25 0
Extra Super, rich Silk Sleeves and Facings, can be worn as a Vest	40 0

LADIES'.

	Rs. a.
"The Alexander," comfortable and perfect fitting, the Navy Blue	10 8
Berlin Wool, Extra large	12 0

LADIES' GAUZE UNDER VESTS.

Half sleeves, fine pure wool "A speciality," extra elastic	Six for	36 0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS.—2 Annas in the Rupee 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

10,000 CHRISTMAS CARDS

TO BE CLEARED AT

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!
COMMENCING THIS DAY
AT
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our Cards are not commonly printed ones, but are "GEMS" selected from the Pattern Books of 56 of the leading Continental Publishers.

A Few Opinions of these who have seen our Stock:—

"What a Grand Selection."
"I really in my life never saw anything so pretty."
"Dear me! what a magnificent display of Christmas Cards."
"Did you ever see anything so Pretty?" Answer—"I'm sure I never did, and what's more you couldn't buy these anywhere at the same Price."

EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH OUR CARDS.

CHRISTMAS
COSAQUES, CRACKERS OR BONBONS.
From 12 Annas per box of one dozen.

PRICE LIST! PRICE LIST!
OUR REVISED PRICE LIST
SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL GERMAN M[illegible] LORE TILES have the [illegible]ment and all leading Engine[ers] [illegible] elegance, and cheapness. Any [illegible] tiles is cool and waterproof. [illegible] made by trained Europeans, their excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow Street, Fort; Depot, Powder Bunder Mazagon.

TO BE LET, furnished, for twelve months, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street,

TO BE LET, BELLA VISTA, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Mahim, near the Scottish Orphanage, facing the sea, with a large garden and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street,

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 27th instant, for the supply of COOLIES for LASHING BALES and LEATHER WASHERS for the period of 12 months from 1st January to 31st December, 1885. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th December, 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.

OPENING OF FAZILKA BRANCH OF THE REWARI-FEROZEPORE RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st January, 1885, Fazilka Branch of the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, having the following stations, will, subject to the approval of the Government of India, be opened for through booking of all descriptions of Goods and Coaching Traffic.

2. On and from the same date these stations will also be opened for the receipt and despatch of private messages.

3. Information as to rates, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the station masters, or the undersigned.

NAME OF STATIONS.

1. Bariwala.
2. Muktsar.
3. Lakhewali.
4. Chak Pakhewala.
5. Fazilka.

By order.
J. CONDER,
Offg. Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ajmere, 10th December, 1884.

REDUCED PRICES.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Rs. 2 Net Cash.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

LACTO-PEPTINE.

Rs. 2-4 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims in respect of any dealings or transactions of what kind or nature soever by way of trade, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, upon or against Mr. KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, are required to send to the undersigned as his Attorneys at their Office No. 20, Esplanade-road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Mr. KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE so as to reach the said office on or before SATURDAY, the 24th day of January, 1885, as also to produce for inspection, at the said office, all papers, documents, bills, vouchers, books, accounts, and other writings whatsoever on which their respective claims may be based, or which they may hold in support of the said claims or to give the undersigned as such Attorneys an appointment for inspection of the same at such other place in Bombay as may be convenient to them, at least one week before Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1885, as after this last mentioned date all the claims of which the undersigned shall have received notice as aforesaid, and in respect of which such inspection shall have been given as aforesaid, will only be considered, examined and paid or otherwise disposed of, and no claims sent in subsequently or in respect of which such inspection shall not have been given in the manner and by the time aforesaid will be recognised.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS GENERALLY.
[illegible] SELLERS [illegible] receipt of a card.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY, PERFUMERY,

From ATKINSON, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3
LUBIN, Rs. 2.
PIESSE and LUBIN, Rs. 1-8.
SMYTH and NEPHEW, Rs. 2-8
LUNDBORG, Rs. 2-8.

Jockey Club.
Suez Canal.
May Flowers.
Ess. Bouquet.
Violette.
Jessamine.
Honey Suckle.
Queen's Favourite.
Forget-me-not.
Blush Rose.
Frangipanni.
Kiss-me-Quick.
Ling Aloe.

Kiss-me-Sweetly.
Cooponax.
Patchouly.
Damask-Rose.
Roses.
Tuberuse.
D'Heliotrope.
Provence Rose.
Prince of Wales' Bouquet.
White Rose.
Lily of the Valley.
New Mown Hay.
Ylang-Ylang.

Gosnell's A-1 Bouquet, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Re. 1-12.

Rigaud's Essence de Melati, Re. 1-8.
Do. Au Champaca de Lahore, Re. 1-8.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, Ans. 10 and Re. 1
Do. Ambree Lavender, Rs. 2.
Do. Best Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Rs. 3.
Do. Millefleur Lavender Water, Re. 1-8.
Do. Toilet Vinegar, Ans. 8 and Re. 1.

Gosnell's Lavender Water, Re. 1.

Thurber's Original Florida Water (Fountain of Youth), Ans. 8 and 14.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

AN EVENING CONCERT

Will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th January, in aid of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

RESERVED SEATS............Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Liberal terms will be given to a man possessing special qualifications for the work. Applications, which will be received up to 31st December 1884, to be addressed to

THE CHAIRMAN,
Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings Bombay.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to accompany the deputation of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE to Lord Ripon will kindly be in attendance at the Secretariat on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, shortly before 4-15 p.m.

F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.

Bombay, 17th December, 1884.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of balloting for the election of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1885:—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th instant. For the election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant. For the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 8, 1884.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's Presses at Mhow and Bhownuggur.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co., Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPACE to the eastward of BUTCHER'S ISLAND having been MARKED OFF by Buoys (painted red for submarine mining purposes), yachts, boats, and native crafts are WARNED NOT TO COME within one 100 yards of the same, but to pass on the Elephanta side and to keep well clear of the space marked for mining purposes.

GEO. C. PARKER, Capt., I.M., Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, DEC. 17.

MONEY in London shows a somewhat easier tendency again, the rate of discount in the open market being ⅛ per cent. lower. The effect on the Stock Exchange, however, is not apparent, Rupee Paper only being ⅛ higher, whilst Consols have declined ⅛ to 99⅝; other things being unchanged.

In the London General Produce markets Linseed is 3d., Rapeseed 6d., per quarter easier in Calcutta qualities.

The home Cotton advices come slightly firmer again. In Liverpool the improvement is confined to an advance of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in Americans to arrive, the sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. New York, however, shows a much more decided upward tendency, ready Mid Uplands being quoted ⅛ cent, futures 15 points better. This may be mainly owing to the day's receipts at the ports being light, as some people here believe; but to our thinking it is a continuance of the steady upward movement which had been checked for a time by the heavy receipts, but must yet go further unless all estimates of the American crop are utterly fallacious.

The receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Tuesday's receipts	35,000	42,000	36,000
Four days' do.	133,000	130,000	123,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,190,000	3,084,000	3,030,000

The rise in New York has imparted a very firm tone to sellers in this market, and prices of new Cotton are advanced quite Rs. 2 per candy all round. Shippers are slow to pay the improvement, offers from home so far not having kept pace with the rise; still, some business has been done, and the tone is all bullish. Good Julgaums have been done at Rs. 192 for early delivery, and of Bengals sellers are practically out of the market owing to the paucity of supplies in the districts. We quote now:—

Good Broach, March ....Rs, 225 per candy
,, Omra ,, ...196
,, Dhollera, April 196
,, Bengal, January ....[illegible]

WHEAT is quite depr[illegible] is quoted nominally at [illegible] Club Delhi is offering at [illegible] LINSEED is quiet and r[illegible]

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods [illegible]ular. For some few descriptions [illegible] enquiry, but these are exceptional, [illegible] demand in the bazaar being light. M[illegible] dull. Coals are inactive, but arrival sellers [illegible] reduce their rates.

FREIGHTS continue firm at 25s. for measurement for all ports near shipment. Forward there is nothing doing, shippers being indisposed to make engagements whilst owners are not offering their steamers at all freely.

EXCHANGE.—No alteration of any kind has taken place to-day either in tone or rate, and after movement is entirely dependent on the result of to-day's biddings for Councils. For ready paper we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 6 15-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Credits	,, ,,	1s. 7 11-32d.	,,
Francs	,, ,,	2·04½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a trifle firmer, inasmuch as sellers of Fours now ask Rs. 99 11-16, but there is no activity in the inquiry. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are weaker owing to the rise in cotton. Framjee Petits have declined from Rs. 795 to Rs. 780, Jewraz Balloos from Rs. 1,185 to Rs. 1,175, and Maneckjee Petitss from Rs. 1,235 to Rs. 1,225, whilst other companies are mostly Rs. 5 weaker. In Press [illegible]panies, Mofussils are easier at Rs. 410 [illegible]ew Indian at Rs. 207½. In our Miscellaneo[illegible] the only change is in Bombay-Burmah [illegible] Companys which have advanced to Rs. 4[illegible] old and Rs. 385 for new shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	766¼
Bank of Benga	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Ma	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHAN		£	£		
Agra Ba	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and S. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 20	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 14	330

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	35-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPAN

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	181
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	[illegible]	100	Rs. 2	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	160
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	790
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	372½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 37½	780
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	680
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	350
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	168	1,000	1,000	..	815
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jawraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,175
K[illegible]deish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,075
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Manockjee Petit	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,440
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	690
NaigaumCottonClean ning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	535
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6⅔	235
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	180
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,435
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	720

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain J B Rose, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lucinda, 1,131 tons, Captain John Care, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oriental, 939 tons Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Kurrachee (14th Dec.), with a general cargo and Dr. Pollard, and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Rohmer and Mr W J Brinkworth.

THE steamer Edwin, 1,241 tons, Captain W. Stacey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (4th Dec.), with a cargo of 30,534 bags sugar, and 50 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Giava, arrived yesterday. From Genoa.—Mr and Mrs Pemberton, Mr and Mrs Giles, Mr and Mrs Hobson, Mr Campbell, Mrs Crawford, Mrs Blackisch and a child, Mr Ferraris and a friend, Mrs Woodburn, Mr and Mrs Fishborn, Mr and Mrs Franck Giles, Mr Wooller and Mr Emile Honegger. From Naples.—Monsignor Pesei, Mr R P Lorenzo and Mr R P Filippo and 7 friends. From Suez.—Mr Cooper. From Aden.—11 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, Dec. 14.
17	Edwin (s)	Stacey	Mauritius, Dec. 4.
	Giava (s)	Fernango	Genoa, Nov. 24.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	Algitha (s)	Barwise	Dunkirk.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Oriental (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Lucinda (s)	Care	Antwerp.

The steamer Mameluke, Rose, to Marseilles, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Giava, to Genoa, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
12 Frankistan ......Brown ......New York, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.—Steamer Busheer. Barque Mohawk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Grey, Captain, Punjab Civil Dept., from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 17.

Campbell, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.
Jervis, Surg., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Blanchard, Major, 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Whebb, Major, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 17.

Vaughan, Captain, Ord. Dept.
Chalmer, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Allahabad.
Campbell, Major, R. A., from leave, to Nowgong.
Addison, Surg., from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 18.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company:—Vols. W. E. Gonsalvis, A. M. Dawes, W. Walker, T. Counsell and H. Walker.

Vol. E. Rose, C. Company, has leave to proceed to Aurungabad from the 19th inst. to 10th January, 1885, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT [illegible] of these celebrated Instrum[illegible]ents HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's [illegible] S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man [illegible] from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER [illegible] and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, [illegible] OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN [illegible] EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Pri[illegible] viously advised, on the two years system
Plain [illegible] Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ...... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that in order to facilitate the SPEEDY CALLING up of Carriages when required at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th December, the occupant and coachman of every conveyance, public or private, will each be handed a ticket bearing a corresponding number in English and Marathi, at the South Gate lodge on entering the Government House Compound. Gentlemen are therefore requested to slacken speed on approaching the Gate.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th December, 1884.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED with reference to *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 13th instant that the undermentioned ROUTES have been adopted for the progress from and to Government House, Parell, of the MOST HONORABLE the MARQUIS of RIPON on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th idem.

THURSDAY.

From—Government House via
Parell Road.
Bhendy Bazaar.
Kalbadevi.
Esplanade Main Road.
Church Gate Street.
Elphinstone Circle north to
Town Hall.
From—Town Hall via
Marine Street (Custom House Road) and
Wellington Fountain to
Secretariat.
From—Secretariat to
University.
From—University via
Mayo Road.
Church Gate Street (between Post Office and Public Works, Secretariat.)
Hornby Road.
Cruickshank Road.
Girgaum Road Past
Portuguese Chapel via
New Road to
Grant Road.
Upper Duncan Road.
Clare Road.
Byculla Bridge.
Parell Road to
Government House.

FRIDAY.

From—Government House via
Parell Road.
Clare Road.
Duncan Road.
Keeka Street.
Shaik Memon Street (Marwari Bazaar.)
Hornby Road to
Enclosure where Foundation-stone of Municipal Hall will be laid.
Cruickshank Road to
St. Xavier's College.
From—St. Xavier's College via
Kalbadevi Road,
Bhendy Bazaar and
Parell Road to
Government House.

SATURDAY.

From—Government House via
Parell Road.
Bhendy Bazaar.
Kalbadevi Road.
Esplanade Road.
Rampart Row to
Apollo Bunder.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th December, 1884.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL AND OFFICE AT 4-30 P. M. ON FRIDAY, NEXT.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN to whom cards of admission have been issued are informed that the SITE of the NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS is at the CORNER of HORNBY-ROAD and CRUIKSHANK-ROAD, opposite the G. I. P. Railway station.

WHITE CARDS are for admission from the north to entrances A & B (towards the School of Art), the approach to which is from the Cruikshank-road across the Esplanade.

PINK CARDS are for admission from the west to entrances C & E, the approach to which is also from the Cruikshank-road.

BLUE CARDS are for admission from the east to entrances D & F on Hornby Road, facing the G. I. P. Railway station.

Visitors are requested to be in their places by 4-15 p. m. Municipal officers will be at each entrance to receive them.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

December 17.

NOTICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN who have received LETTERS of INVITATION to be present at the Meeting to be held in the Town Hall at 2 P.M. on the 18th instant for the presentation of Addresses to the Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., will be provided with accommodation on the DAIS and are requested to enter the building by the SOUTH ENTRANCE.

2. MEMBERS of DEPUTATIONS and other gentlemen who have been given cards of admission will be supplied with RESERVED and NUMBERED SEATS in the BODY of THE HALL and are requested to enter by the MAIN STAIRCASE and to take their seats before 1-40 p.m.

3. The North Entrance will be closed.

4. The letters of invitation and cards of admission must be shown at the doors.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th December, 1884.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

NOTICE TO GRADUATES.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to RESERVE for Graduates of the University STANDING ROOM in the space behind the chair. Admission will be given by the west door nearest the Secretariat up to 4-30 p.m. Tickets are to be had on application.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

THE following PROGRAMME of proceedings at the Convocation of the University of Bombay to be held on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., is published for general information:—

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Thursday, 18th December, 1884, at 5 p.m.

1.—The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 4-30 p.m.

2.—Visitors are requested to be in their seats by 4-50 p.m.

3.—Procession.—At 5 p.m. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and remain standing until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—Fellows.
In order of precedence,
Juniors First.
The Principal, College of Science.
The Principal, Deccan College.
The Principal, Elphinstone College.
The Principal, Grant Medical College.
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Members of the Legislative Council
The Judges of the High Court.
The Members of the Council of Bombay.
The Bishop of Ascalon, and Vicar Apostolic, Bombay.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Chief Justice.
The Commander-in-Chief.
II.—University Officers.
The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Civil Engineering.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Chancellor, accompanied by the Marquis of Ripon.

4.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor will present to the Chancellor His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C., and pray that he may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

5.—The Chancellor will admit Lord Ripon to the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and will address the Senate.

6.—Lord Ripon having expressed his acknowledgments, the Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

7.—The Assembly will rise and remain standing until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAFFIN—December 17, at Grant Road, the wife o Capt. F. J. Raffin, s.s. King Arthur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORNISH—GEORGE—December 15, at Bombay, George Cornish, Esq., Hyderabad, to Isabella Agnes, youngest daughter of William John George, Esq., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDECIES.

MARRIAGE.

ERRINGTON—JONES—December 10, at St. Johns Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. W. H. Bray, assisted by the Revd. C. S. Harrington, George Henry Forbes, eldest son of George Henry Errington, Esq., of Merry Oak, Southampton, to Amy Hillyer Agnes, younger daughter of Frederick George Jones, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—December 6, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, of heart disease, Hector Macpherson Cumming Anderson, Tea Planter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

THERE need be no further mystery about Lord Randolph's visit to India. He is not coming here merely because Mr. Gorst, who sits next but one to him in the House, came here last year, and may possibly have presumed a little on that account. Nor is he coming to show Mr. Wilfred Blunt that it is as easy to gain a thorough misunderstanding of India in three months as that estimable gentleman acquired in six. His own account of his purpose, as revealed to the envoy extraordinary and interviewer plenipotentiary of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: is "I am going to India because I hate the cold weather, and the political ground is perfectly clear for a holiday, and I am very tired of work." After this there should be no more ingenious speculations about Lord Randolph Churchill's Indian journey, the interest of which indeed is overshadowed by the remarkably suggestive account of the political probabilities of the near future which he gave just before sailing for Bombay. His expectation that the compromise between the Government and the Opposition would be given effect to has, of course, been abundantly verified. Whether he is right or wrong in his belief that the arrangement is infinitely good for the Tories and infinitely bad for the Liberals is a question that must be left for the election agents to answer—if they can. He is less likely to be mistaken in his belief that the arrangement of the compromise on the terms suggested must take the sting out of the agitation against the Lords. Put the case as one may, the Government have virtually admitted that the action of the Upper House was not so bad after all. They have closed the mouths of those of their supporters who were carrying on a campaign of fury against the Peers, and only Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, with a few others, remains to advise the English people that no quarter ought to be given to a body of legislators whom the Government have thought it prudent to let off with their lives—and a good deal more. If, allowing all this, Lord Randolph Churchill appeared unduly exultant in conversing with his interviewer, some account should be taken of the fact that he was just going to start upon a pleasure trip, and that he was under the influence of something akin to that "home for the holidays" feeling which once or twice a year comes upon the younger half of humanity. A tired politician just setting out on a pleasure voyage to the East can take a more roseate view of things in general even than he who looks at the universe across the dinner table, and tells you that all is well with it. And so we will not make too much of Lord Randolph Churchill's confidence in the issue of the next general election. He "sees no reason" why his party should not win it. Nor, as yet, do we see any reason why they should, especially if his own expectations that the newly enfranchised rural voter will turn out to be Liberals should be verified.

We may leave his prophecies to take care of themselves, as indeed he himself seemed disposed to do when he observed that the Tory party need not show fight just now—"their strength was to sit still." There could scarcely be a more noteworthy declaration, coming as it did from a young politician who has hitherto been distinguished for nothing so much as for a wasteful and usually unwise outlay of effort. But Lord Randolph Churchill looks beyond the chances of the present Parliament. He gives us a glimpse of the Toryism of the future which brings very strange things into view. If we do not call him a plagiarist, because in framing his programme he draws upon the famous list of subjects for legislation for which Mr. Gladstone in his famous *Nineteenth Century* article in 1878 pleaded urgency, it is only because he candidly acknowledges the authorship of his proposals. "Have you considered," he asks, "how many of Mr. Gladstone's subjects have never been touched at all, and what Tory Democracy might do with them?" It is no mere dishing of the Whigs which he contemplates, but a dishing of the Radicals, and even of a political school in advance of advanced Radicalism. Thus if the question of local government is to be taken up, there must be a careful avoiding of "Whig dodges," and the local bodies of the future must be "frankly elective and democratic." The question of the housing of the working classes should be dealt with "in a very large way," and as the Tory party are not hampered by "imaginary dictates of political economy," there is no reason why they should shrink from a large investment of public money and a large amount of State intervention for the benefit of the working classes. If this seems bidding very high, the excuse is that Prince Bismarck has done the same thing, and Prince Bismarck—who, Lord Randolph Churchill significantly reminds us, has to work with universal suffrage—seems to be getting on very well, "don't you think?" While he was about it, Lord Randolph Churchill might have said that the German Chamber had drunk rather deeply at the well of Socialist philosophy before he formulated his plans for reducing the poverty of the working classes. He, too, is unhampered by any "imaginary dictates of political economy," and it is for that reason that he has found it so easy to impose upon Germany an economic policy under which the poverty of her poor has increased, while the commercial classes are every now and then complaining that they are worse off than they were before he surrounded them with the Chinese wall of a protective tariff.

But Prince Bismarck has done all these things, and as he is "the biggest man in the world," in Lord Randolph Churchill's estimation, the Tory democracy may take as many leaves from his book as they can do with, after they have made judicious selections from Mr. Gladstone's. All this is very suggestive, even if it be a little crude. Lord Randolph Churchill is not the first politician who has taken kindly to Moliere's method of picking up good ideas, no matter where he might find them. And he at least makes provision against the reproach that his party have no policy. The danger is, if they follow his counsel, that they will have to defend themselves against the charge of having too much of a policy. From one reproach, at any rate, he is free. A politician who, with a general election in prospect, can promise the country that it must reckon shortly upon having to meet an expenditure of a hundred millions a year, is not likely to be accused of a want of candour. Without endorsing his estimate, as an estimate, we believe that in the main he is right. For some years to come neither party can without manifest sincerity include the word "retrenchment" in its programme. The constant tendency of the national expenditure is to increase, but we seem to have entered upon a period in which the increase is likely to be at an advancing ratio. This would make it the more difficult for the Tory-Democrat Government of the future to carry out the large projects of State intervention which Lord Randolph Churchill has outlined. And although he expects great things from some fiscal scheme which we find it hard to distinguish from the old-fashioned downright Protection, it is very difficult indeed to imagine any changes in that, or any other direction, which would provide the State with the enormous resources which his programme would necessitate. The really significant thing in his declaration is not in this foreshadowing of an impossible return to an economic policy discarded long ago—not in the leaning which he has displayed to schemes of paternal legislation which, if Prince Bismarck favours them to-day, would have found advocates in other days only in the society of Lassalle and Louis Blanc. It is in the heralding of a policy which will take account of the changes that are coming upon us, and in which the obligation to stand upon the old ways will be lightly regarded. The Democracy is a great fact which has to be recognized, and the question for the Tory party is whether the Democracy shall be on its side or against it. Lord Randolph Churchill may err egregiously in the way which he suggests for wooing it. But it is something to recognize that the old ways will not do, and that new ones must be devised. He may alarm his party by declarations like that which he made before setting out for India; but he will set them thinking, and onlookers will be very curious to know what will come of it all.

THE British Commissioner for the Afghan boundary, according to a telegram from Teheran, has reported that he has seen a number of Russian Cossacks at Pand-jeh, on the Murghab river. A rumour to this effect reached us some days ago, and the official announcement now places the fact beyond doubt. Maimena, where the Afghan Commissioners have lately arrived, is about a hundred miles to the east of Pand-jeh. But after all it is of less interest to know where the Commissioners of the Ameer have taken up their quarters, or even how far on this side of Sarakhs the Russian uniform has been seen, than to know the nature of the illness which prevents General Zelenoy from meeting the British Commissioner—whether, for instance, it is a diplomatic illness, or an ailment of a more ordinary kind, and whether it is likely to be long or short. There is no little reason to suspect that the immediate cause of General Zelenoy's indisposition was the request of the British Government for the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond Sarakhs. If that is so the duration of his illness will be determined at St. Petersburg, and as people are beginning to make anxious inquiries on the subject it would be interesting to learn how long it is likely to last. The end of January has been named as the earliest date at which the Russian Commissioner can meet Sir Peter Lumsden. Still, it is not at all too soon to ask when he is likely to make a move in the direction of the Murghab. And as a good many days—some weeks, perhaps—have passed since the British Government sent a request to St. Petersburg that the Russian troops might be withdrawn beyond Sarakhs, it becomes a question of some interest how many, if any, Cossacks have turned their horses' heads westwards. As yet, apparently, none have done this.

IT is not easy to understand why Lord Wolseley has proceeded to Korti. The route across the Bayuda desert to Khartoum does not lie through Korti from Ambukal, but nearly due south from the latter place. Korti is north-east of Ambukol, where a great bend of the Nile to the north-east commences. It was never the intention of Lord Wolseley to lead his force round this great bend to Berber and thence to Khartoum, for the Nile is so shallow in that region that navigation is impossible, and the distance renders marching and the transport of baggage out of the question. The plan was to march from Debbeh or Ambukol across the desert to Khartoum, or to Shendy, which is nearly midway between Khartoum and Berber, but the journey away from Ambukol to Korti does not seem to be a step in advance, but rather a step away from the objective. Korti is the local capital of Dar Schaikiyeh, formerly a military republic, but annexed to Egypt by Ismail Pasha. The inhabitants are excellent horsemen with an Arab breed of horses. It is just possible that Lord Wolseley may have turned aside to Korti to take guarantees for their good behaviour when he goes south.

IT was the intention of the leading members of the different native communities in Bombay to testify their devotion to Lord Ripon by taking his horses from his carriage when he was on his way to embark, and drawing him themselves from the Queen's Statue to the Apollo-bunder. His Excellency the Governor feared that the excitement to which this proceeding might give rise would occasion confusion, and he recommended that the idea should be abandoned. The mill-owners and merchants who proposed to pay Lord Ripon this unusual tribute on his departure were unwilling to abandon their intention, and they telegraphed to his lordship to obtain his permission. Lord Ripon has, however, replied that he is deeply sensible of their good-will, but that he is obliged to ask them to abstain from drawing his carriage as they proposed.

YESTERDAY a good round sum was sanctioned by the Town Council for new badges for the licensed drivers of buggies and victorias in Bombay. Some of the members expressed a wish that drivers, who are presented with badges as the mark of their calling, could be persuaded to dress respectably and to drive with something like care and skill. It is to be hoped that the drivers will be informed of this wish of the more sanguine of the Town Council. As everybody knows, the Bombay buggy has this year been very nearly disestablished by the action of the police authorities. The victorias now considerably exceed in number the buggies plying in the streets. The latter are in many respects an improvement on the buggies, but not in all. The buggy is more handy, quicker in transit, because lighter for the horse to draw, and much cheaper. It ought not to be abolished, but a little reformed. Then it would keep a useful place amongst the modern conveniences of Bombay.

BOMBAY is recognized, even so far away as Kabul, as a city of "light and leading," that the Ameer, who contemplates introducing the electric light into his capital, has sent some agents here to examine the appliances in use in the city, and to make themselves practically acquainted with the processes of lighting. The Ameer's agents, on the recommendation of the Foreign Office, have put themselves under the care of the officials of the Government Telegraph Department in Bombay, from whom they are receiving much help and information.

LORD RIPON'S JOURNEY TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ALTHOUGH it was not until Jubbulpore had been reached in the course of Lord and Lady Ripon's farewell journey through India, that the first of the "cyclone of addresses" was received, there had been numerous incidents which made it peculiarly interesting. Perhaps one of the most curious receptions was that which met the departing Viceroy at Sihora on Tuesday afternoon, just before the special train passed off the East Indian Railway on to the Great Indian Peninsular system. Some hundreds of natives were assembled on the prettily decorated platform, the school children, boys and girls, being ranged in line. Apart from the rest stood a row of Brahmins on small strips of carpet, their holy books, their brass and silver lotahs, and garlands of marigolds being ranged at their feet. A thin stick of some highly aromatic wood, kept in position by a mass of clay, was burning in front of each, the chief among them being distinguished by his rich magenta and scarlet robes, and by the greater quantity of incense he was burning on the top of an earthenware chatty. As Lord Ripon approached this strange group, the Brahmins strewed his path with flowers, and their chief chanted prayers for his lordship's safety and that of Lady Ripon, his fellows joining in a series of responses given in their most guttural tones. At Jubbulpore the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (Mr. Crosthwaite) met the train on its arrival with Mr. Neill (Commissioner of Jubbulpore), General Murray, and the officers of his staff. A guard of honour was furnished by the Leicestershire Regiment, and beyond the soldiers was a mass of natives bearing flags and coloured streamers with various mottoes. From one end of the station to the other there was an exceedingly pretty display of flags, and around the dais erected in the centre of the platform, upon which Lord Ripon took his seat, had assembled representatives of the residents of Jubbulpore, all classes having combined to present the farewell address. This was elegantly printed in the Persian character, and read in Hindustani by one of the members of the Municipality, a translation being subsequently handed to his lordship with an elegant tubular casket containing the original. The address ran as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency,—On behalf of the residents of Jubbulpore we beg to approach you with profound respect to present this humble address to your Excellency, expressive of our sincere gratitude for the many benefits that your Lordship has conferred upon the people of India during your tenure of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of this great country. Your Excellency's administration will be cherished by us with grateful remembrance for the introduction of many important measures framed on the lines of those principles which are set forth in our gracious Queen's Proclamation on assuming the direct government of India. The boon of local self-government, which your Excellency's Government introduced in its wisdom for the well-being of the children of the soil, the impetus given to private enterprise, the encouragement which Indian arts and manufactures have received at your hands, endeavours towards the extension of education among the masses, and the liberty given to the vernacular press, will mark your Excellency's administration as a most important epoch in the annals of British rule in India. Measures and reforms like these conduce to national prosperity and strength, and reflect glory on the British rule represented by a Statesman of your lordship's worth and capacity. We should humbly beg to express our deep feelings of gratitude to our gracious Sovereign for having sent in you a ruler whose able and righteous administration has done so much to strengthen the bond of loyalty and attachment to the Throne. As loyal and grateful subjects, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our sincere and deep sorrow at your Excellency's departure from India, where you have endeared yourself to the people by deep sympathy and solicitude for their welfare; and we humbly hope that your Excellency in your exalted position will not forget to promote the interests of the people of India whenever opportunity offers itself.

We now wish your Excellency and the Marchioness of Ripon a happy voyage home, and pray that God may grant your lordship happiness and prosperity for many long years to come.

On behalf of the people of Jubbulpore, We subscribe ourselves, &c., as your lordship's most obedient and dutiful servants.

The Marquis of Ripon, in replying, said:—

Mr. Crosthwaite, ladies, and gentlemen,—I thank you, gentlemen, for the address which you have presented to me, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting representatives of this large community in the Central Provinces. You have given me a translation of your address, and I find from it what a considerable place is naturally occupied in the estimation of the people of the chief town of the Central Provinces by the two important subjects of local self-government and education. It is natural, I say, that you should allude specially to these two questions, because in regard to both of them great progress has been made in these provinces under the able administration of my friend, Sir John Morris. Long before the questions of local self-government and education were dealt with by the Government since I have been at its head—long before I came to this country you enjoyed in the Central Provinces the elective franchise in your municipalities, and under the Resolution of the Government of India of 1882 very little—indeed practically speaking nothing—has been required to be done in respect of the municipalities in this district. You had already given an example which weighed very much with the Government in the course which they then took—you had already shown what might be done by elective municipalities, and that they were, in this part of India at all events, able to manage their own local affairs. I rejoice greatly to understand from my valued friend, Mr. Crosthwaite, that the municipalities of the Central Provinces are doing excellent work. Indeed, he tells me with no little pride that the town of Jubbulpore is one of the best managed and the cleanest towns in the provinces under his charge, and I rather suspect he thinks that this city and a good many others of your towns can stand a fair comparison with towns of other parts of India. With respect to local self-government in the rural districts, I also rejoice to hear that under the system which was established by the Bill passed a few years ago, and carefully prepared by Mr. Crosthwaite and Sir John Morris, good progress is being made, and that the administration of rural affairs is also advancing in a satisfactory manner. With regard to education, gentlemen, primary education had received here, in the Central Provinces, more attention perhaps than in any other part of India a few years ago. What you had done here is very much that which the Government of India is now endeavouring to do throughout the length and breadth of the land. But it is not only with regard to primary education that you stand prominently forward in this great matter. You have lately been taking steps to which I attach very great value, for the promotion of secondary education, both here in Jubbulpore, where you have come forward munificently to increase the efficiency and to effect great improvements in the college which already existed, and also in Nagpore, where they are now raising equally by local and private subscriptions a new college for higher education. Gentlemen, I have sometimes heard it said that the Central Provinces were rather a backward part of India; all I can say is that I can see no proof that this is the case, when I find that you have made such advances in the matter of self-government and in the matter of education. I offer you, gentlemen, my hearty congratulations upon the position which you hold in respect of these two questions. I thank you most sincerely for the reception you have given me, and I pray God that He may ever bless you.

Most elaborate preparations had been made at Sohagpur, where the special train stopped for dinner on Tuesday evening. Deputations had travelled up the line from Hurda (which would have been passed during the night) and Hoshangabad. The station was illuminated. Blue-lights were burned as the train came to a stand-still, and bonfires were lighted outside the railway premises. In the waiting-room, where the deputations were received by Lord Ripon, the greatest pains had been taken to make the apartment worthy of the ceremony. Fountains, half hidden by shrubs and flowers, played inside and outside the room. The walls were festooned with coloured cloths, while stags' heads and other trophies of the chase, mottoes in red and gold, and an artistic device in wax flowers wishing "Long life to Lord and Lady Ripon" made up a charming interior. Having been introduced by Colonel Ricketts, the Hoshungabad deputation first presented their address, and then the representatives of the native residents of Hurda. Lord Ripon replied in the following terms:—

Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for the addresses which you have presented to me and for the kind expressions of regret at my departure from India which are contained in them. But I can assure you that you may feel perfectly satisfied that all your interests will be promoted and guarded with perfect justice by the distinguished statesman to whom I have just handed over the administration of this country. I know that he feels the deepest interest in the welfare of the people of India. It has been a source of regret to me that I have not been able, during the time I have been in this country, to pay a visit to the Central Provinces. I have more than once contemplated doing so, but various circumstances have prevented me from carrying out the project. And therefore I feel even more grateful to you for this proof of the esteem which you are good enough to entertain for me. You have reminded me, gentlemen, that the first legislative measure in connection with the development of local self-government passed by the Legislative Council of India during my administration related to the Central Provinces. In one sense, perhaps, it may be said that it was unnecessary that such a measure should be passed for your provinces before any other part of India, because before I came to this country or took up the question of local self-government great progress in that matter had been already made in these provinces; but, on the other hand, that very fact justly entitled you to the priority which circumstances gave you in regard to legislation upon this subject. I heartily rejoice to believe from the assurances you have given me to-night, and from what was told me a few hours ago by my friend, Mr. Crosthwaite, that the recent measures for the development of self-government in these provinces are attaining a marked and important success. I know that some persons think it was strange that in this part of India men should have been found so fit to discharge the duties of local self-government, but whatever surprise that fact may create in those not acquainted with the past history of the provinces, there can be, I think, no doubt that that history proves that you were well-fitted for the steps that have been taken to entrust to you a larger share in the management of your own affairs. You, gentlemen from Hurda, have alluded to the recent establishment of two new institutions of higher education in these provinces. I can assure you that it has afforded me very great satisfaction to have had a hand in sanctioning that development of higher education in this part of the country, because I attach, as I have often had occasion to say lately, the very greatest value to the full development of middle and higher education throughout the whole of India. Gentlemen, I shall have great pleasure in laying at the feet of our gracious Sovereign the assurances of your loyalty which you have entrusted to me to place before her. I need not tell you how deep an interest the Queen-Empress feels in the happiness and welfare of her Indian subjects. She charged me to promote their happiness to the utmost of my power, and it has been in accordance with her directions that I have done my best since I held the office of Governor-General to develope the resources of the country and to promote your best interests. It is gratifying to me to find that you appreciate my efforts. I can assure you that if in England I can do anything to advance your welfare my best endeavours will be willingly accorded. I now heartily wish you good-bye.

Early yesterday morning Lord Ripon received an address at Pachora from the inhabitants of Dhulia, in the district of Khandeish. The address bore one thousand signatures, and the deputation had travelled a considerable distance in order to take a farewell of Lord Ripon, whom they presented with garlands, bouquets, and attar. At Munmar, two hours later, a series of deputations, coming even from Nagpore, the Berars, Wardha, and Indore, made their appearance. A shamiana had been erected, and the greatest pains had been taken to embellish the station building. Indeed, throughout the G. I. P. line from Jubbulpore the stations were, with few exceptions, most elaborately decorated, flowers and flags being freely provided and very tastefully arranged. After breakfast the Marquis of Ripon took his seat in the shamiana, the members of the various deputations ranging themselves at right angles with the line, so as to permit the Marchioness of Ripon to witness the ceremony from her carriage. Addresses were then presented on behalf of the inhabitants of Ahmednuggur, of Nagpore, of the Berar Municipalities, of the native inhabitants of the Indore Residency, the Wardha Municipality, the Wardha District Council, the inhabitants of Khandwa, and the Arvi (Wardha) Municipality. The Ahmednuggur address was enclosed in an oblong casket of silver, having on the lid a representation of the fort and around the side various Hindoo deities; a silver casket also accompanied the address from the Wardha District Council, and with the Berar address 8,000 signatures were handed in.

The Marquis of Ripon, replying to the adddresses, said:—

Gentlemen,—I assure you that I am greatly touched by the addresses which you have presented to me this morning, and by the many proofs which they contain of the kindly feelings which you entertain towards me and of the approval which you accord to the acts of my administration. I am sorry that the time at my disposal will not permit me to enter at length upon the various topics which have been touched upon in those addresses, but I have recently had so many opportunities of expressing my views upon these subjects that there is less necessity for my attempting to do so once more upon this occasion. It has been the desire of the Government of India during the last four years to promote to the utmost of its power the well-being of the many millions entrusted by our gracious Sovereign to the care of her Government. We have striven to extend and develope education in the more usual sense of the word by increasing the number and raising the efficiency of primary schools, but no less by endeavouring to extend and develope the secondary education of the country. We have also desired to promote that education in a more indirect but not less important manner by calling upon the people to take an increased share in the management of their own affairs. In regard to those questions connected with the land to which allusion has been made, it has been the aim of our policy to afford greater security than has hitherto existed in matters of land revenue, as to the grounds and principles upon which that revenue will be assessed, to make each assessment more elastic by providing for the suspension and, if need be, the remission of revenue in times of famine or distress, and also where necessary, as in the case of the Central Provinces, to place the relations of landlord and tenant upon a well-defined and clear basis. Gentlemen, in all these measures, and in the others to which you have been alluding, we have but been carrying into execution the orders of that gracious Sovereign to whom you owe such deep attachment and for whom, I rejoice to think, you are animated by such warm feelings of loyalty. I have not time, I regret to say, now to touch upon the special features of the addresses which have been delivered to-day from different parts of the country. I must, however, express my thanks to you, gentlemen of Ahmednuggur, for the arrangements which you have made for this reception, and for the very kindly feeling which you have displayed towards me. I shall esteem it an honour that my name should be connected with the civil hospital which I understand you are about to erect in your city. No more useful institution can exist in any town, and I regard it as a proof of your friendly feelings that you should wish it to be called after myself. To you, gentlemen of Nagpore, I have also to say I shall be glad that you should call your new hall by my name, as you are good enough to desire to do so. Not only are municipal institutions flourishing in Nagpore, but you have also given there a conspicuous proof of your interest in the cause of education by the efforts which you are now making to establish amongst you by your private munificence and under private management a valuable college for secondary education. Gentlemen from the Berars, I am very glad to meet you here to-day. It has not been in my power to visit your country, but I have watched its progress with great interest, and I am happy to assure you that the system of local self-government which has been devised for that province will, I am sure, be speedily carried into effect. To you who have come here from Indore I also tender my thanks; and to all of you, gentlemen from Wardha and from other districts, those thanks are offered. I can assure you I shall ever feel grateful for the manner in which you have received me to-day. The thought of India will often recur to me when I get to my own land, and it will always be the main object of such portion of life as may remain to me to do for the people of this country any service it may be in my power to perform.

The deputations who had been introduced by Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, next presented their gifts, loading with garlands and bouquets Lord Ripon, Lady Ripon, and Mr. Primrose. His lordship graciously complying with the request of the deputations, was photographed in their midst; and the train left the station amid loud cheering. At Nasick an address from the Municipality was received, but time did not allow his lordship to reply. A quarter of an hour's stay was made at Kalyan, and here Lord Ripon was treated to a song specially composed in his honour and given by a quartette of native

LORD RIPON'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon got a foretaste of their reception in Bombay some miles away from the city. The special train was purposely slowed when passing Cooria, where more than 4,000 of the operatives of the New Dhurrumsey Mills were congregated. They lined the entire causeway which connects the islands of Bombay and Salsette, displaying numerous flags, banners, and devices, and headed by a band. The occupants of the train were saluted with a b[illegible] of cheering and as Lord Ripon's carriage pas[illegible] garlands and nosegays of flowers were show[illegible] upon it, his lordship coming outside the [illegible] acknowledging the warmth of the greeting. [illegible] work-people had taken their stand on the causeway left and right [illegible] protrait of Lord Ripon, exe[illegible] ed by Mr. Fakir Dinshawji, beneath which [illegible] lordship was described in bold letters as "Co[illegible] querer of Indian hearts." Among the mottoes [illegible] the banners, which [illegible] conspicuously sh[illegible] the name of the Dhurrumsey Mill, were "Welcome to Bombay," "Supporter of Indian industries," "God bless Ripon," "Long live Ripon," "Farewell Ripon," "God-speed ye," and "India wants more Ripons." The operatives returned to the mill after the train had passed, with shouts of "Lord Ripon-ki-jai."

The arrival was intended to be [illegible] private one at the Parell Station of the [illegible] P. Railway, and the arrangements in connection with it were made from Government [illegible] The up-platform of the station was gaily decorated with flags and bunting; and the ortho dox scarlet broad-cloth covered the floor. M[illegible] Barnett, the Agent, Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, the Rev. Dr. Evans, Railway Chaplain, and the Hon. Budroodeen T[illegible] were among those present at the station. Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Captain Dean, Military Secretary, and Captain Boyle, aide-de-camp, came to the station shortly before the time when the special with the Viceregal party was expected to arrive. In the road near the station a guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Railway Volunteers, was drawn up under the command of Captain Middleton. In the public road leading to the station, a large crowd of townspeople had assembled to get a glimpse of the Viceroy's party while on their way to Government House. The special steamed into the station precisely at 5 p.m., Bombay time, when the saluting battery at Apollo-bunder fired a salute of 31 guns in honour of Lord Ripon's arrival. His lordship, who appeared to be in the best of health, was the firs to get out of the train, and heartily shoo hands with Sir James Fergusson. He als shook hands with Captain Dean, Captain Boyl the Rev. Dr. Evans, the Hon. Mr. Budroo din, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Conder, who we introduced to his lordship by Sir James Fergus son. As the Marchioness got out of her carriage some of those present were introduced to he ladyship, whose first words, spoken to one o them, were—"It is delightful up here." I addition to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripo the undermentioned officials came by the speci train:—Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary; the R Father Kerr, chaplain; Surgeon Major and M Anderson; Captain Rochford and Captain Quintin, aides-de-camp; also Colonel Wise, supe tendent of the Railway Police, and Mr. Wri Traffic Superintendent, who went in charge of special that took Lord Dufferin for Calcu Three Government House carriages, each drawn a pair of horses, had been brought to the stat In the first of them sat the Marquis and Marchio of Ripon, with Captain Rochford and Cap Dean; and in the second were Sir James Fergus Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Primrose, Surgeon M Anderson, and Captain Boyle. As the carri drove away, the Volunteers presented arms gave three hearty cheers of welcome for Lord Lady Ripon. These cheers were taken u the multitudes collected in the roads, an some minutes the words "Lord Ripon k resounded far and wide. A guard-of-h consisting of 100 rank and file of the 25th ment was drawn up in the compound of G ment House, Parel, and presented arms Viceroy's carriage drove up under the porch

Yesterday was the third time Lord Rip received in Bombay with the honours due position as Viceroy. The first occasion w 31st May, 1880, when his lordship l Government Dockyard as the Gov designate. On the 2nd June h Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and one or two other instit staying three days at Malabar Point, his lordship special train from the Bycu the evening of the 3rd J occasion when his lord honours in Bombay was on the 27th 1880, when he came by steamer fro to meet the Marchioness of Ripon, from England with Earl de Grey, th lordship landed on that occasion a bunder, and stayed with Sir James Government House, Parel. On the [illegible] ber Lord Ripon held a levée in th and at the close of the ceremonial, address from a deputation of the lo of Commerce headed by the H Graham. The troops in gar inspected on the Oval opposite tariat; and later on the sa Viceregal party were received at and the University Library by Mr. Justic Chancellor, and others. On the 1 his lordship and party went on an Elephanta Caves, on which occasio fireworks and illuminations displayed bour. On the 2nd December accompanied by Sir James Fergus special train to Poona, Kirkee, and returning to Bombay on the followin evening there was a State dinner and Lord Ripon's honour by His Excellen ernor at Parel; but his lordship, attack of fever at Poona or on the r to Bombay, was unable to take festivities. The 4th December was lordship's departure for Calcutta, bu ment of the journey was rendered ne to his lordship's indisposition. Fin whilst still in a feverish state, Lord Rip party left for Calcutta on the night of December, 1880. To his appearance on that when he left with the respectful sympath who saw him, the state of his lordship yesterday presented a very gratifying contr

THE RECEPTION OF LORD

THE programme of Lord Ripon's to-day is brief, but important. His Lo leave Government House, Parel, at one the Town Hall, where addresses fro number of public bodies in Bombay and f of the Presidency will be presented to the Town Hall, Lord Ripon will p Marine-street to the Secretariat, which shortly before five for the University Hall, where the degree of LL. D. will upon him.

An evening party will be given to-da ment House, Parel, to meet the Marq chioness of Ripon. We are reques attention to a notification issued by sioner of Police with a view to p struction to the passage of the ca going in or going out. The notificat gentlemen, when entering the compou ernment House, to slacken speed at the lodge, where the occupant and coachm conveyance, public or private, will each a ticket bearing a corresponding number and Marathi. Each carriage will be ca its number on the ticket.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Ba has issued invitations to an evening pa given at Mazagon Castle to-morrow to Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

WITH reference to the wish of several able native citizens to drag Lord Ripon's ca Saturday afternoon next to the head of the bunder, His Excellency the Governor informed by telegram, in reply to a comm in the matter, that Lord Ripon considered posal undesirable, and must decline it, wit but decidedly.

The chairman and secretary [illegible] the Association waited upon [illegible] Commis Police to request permission [illegible] he w all the mills in Bombay to line the [illegible] Thursday and Saturday afternoon. Acc arrangements sanctioned by the Com some thousands of mill-hands will ma noon to-day with bands and banners, drawn up in a line, on the right-hand road, from the south gate of Governme the line probably extending as far a Bazaar. The workmen of the mills Colaba, also with bands and banners, wi up in a line on the Esplanade-road. of the Beni-Israel School will be dra line in the road leading to Moombade

A guard of honour, of the 25th of 100 rank and file, with band and the command of a European officer, the Town Hall to-day at 1-45 p.m. to Excellency.

A guard of honour, of the 2nd Bat Yorkshire Regiment, consisting of 100 file, with band and colour, under [illegible] a captain, will parade at the University at 4-45 p.m. to receive His Excellency.

A guard of honour, of the 2[illegible] N.I., of 100 rank and file, with band [illegible] colour, the command of a European [illegible] the site of the new Municipal [illegible] 4-15 p.m., to receive Lord Ripon.

The Marquis of Ripon will embark at Saturday, from the Apollo-Bunder.

TELEGRAMS.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 17.

The cattle and agricultural show was opened to-day by the Collector of Poona. The attendance was not very large. Among those present were Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Robertson, Major Colonel Latouche, and Mr. Ozanne. was opened shortly after fou site selected is not a very , but if it lacked anything in a the bustle made the scene lively rangements were ably carried out by and Mr. Ozanne, and great credit is gentlemen for the manner in which ked. The cattle exhibited were not s, while as regards the exhibits of was a decided weakness. Interest entre in some fighting rams. Of im- and cows there were few good ones. ral exhibits were good. The prize-list

RS' UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

M OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 17.

Mail says that its remarks last the large amount of soldiers' unclaimed his country were copied into the *Broad* he result has been that the Horse sent out to India to inquire why the subject issued in 1859 had not been . It now appears that these orders neglected in the three Presidencies. republication may be expected, and it termined to give wide publicity to the so to employ such balances, after a od, to form a fund for soldiers' widows

ORD RIPON'S JOURNEY.

OM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHALLISGAUM, DEC. 17.

tion of about ten leading members from ited on Lord Ripon at Pachora and pre- address to his lordship there at 7 a.m. day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, DEC. 16.

It is stated that several ironclads will be sent in January to reinforce Admiral Courbet's fleet.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 16.

Several Chinese cruisers left here to-day, with the supposed intention of forcing the Formosa blockade. French ironclads have been ordered to voy transports from Singapore to Formosa. Admiral Courbet has dislodged some Chinese ops who held a commanding position near ung, inflicting a loss on them of 200 killed.

THE AFGHAN COMMISSION.

TEHERAN, DEC. 16.

he Afghan Commission is now encamped at imaneh.

he British Commissioner reports that he saw a nber of Russian Cossacks at Pand-jeh on the rghab River.

LORD WOLSELEY.

CAIRO, DEC. 16.

he arrival of Lord Wolseley at Korti is ounced.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

r. Clare Ford, the British Minister at Athens, een appointed Minister at Madrid, and the H. C. Vivian, the British Minister at nhagen, has been appointed Minister at sels.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 17.

P. and Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, with the outward the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at nine ast evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 16.

nd O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here noon.

Belgravia arrived at Liverpool from Bom- urrachee on the morning of the 15th inst.

ERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

rpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats don Cotton Market has been quiet but

ir Dhollera	4 9-16d.
nchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
irtings	5-4½
do.	6-4½
ules Twist	09¼
ent. Rupee Paper	78¾
"	80¼
Consols for account	99⅝
ent. Sterling Loan	102¼
cent. French Rentes	108⅞
ver	49½

l.—Bertha.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

UESDAY NIGHT, December 16.

	72·5

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

	69·7
	77·7
	86·7
	83·9

aharajah Holkar will arrive in Bombay take part in the proceedings connected departure of the Marquis of Ripon. His in travelling by special train from Indore, pected to reach Boree-bunder at 10-15 a.m.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is expected to Bombay by the mail steamer due here e 29th instant.

Bombay Town Council yesterday concluded onsideration of the budget estimates for the 85-86. The grand total of expenditure was at Rs. 42,81,750 being Rs. 2,45,223 in of the last estimate. The total of income ed to be derived from all sources was put Rs. 43,81,750, as against 41,40,550 fixed t budget.

Moniteur de Rome announces that the confided to the Apostolic Delegate to has no relation with the extraordinary n of the Archbishop of Goa.

derstood that before leaving Simla Lord te an important minute on local self- t.

vernor-General in Council has authorised ion of the Benares College to the Uni- Calcutta up to the B. A. Standard.

harani Surnomoye, of Kassimbazaar, is offered to the Bengal Government the um of Rs. 1,50,000, in aid of medical or young women.

JESTY has intimated her intention of investiture of the Order of the Bath, St. d St. George, and the Star of India present residence at Windsor Castle. nony will take place in the spendid apart- ich is known as the White Drawing-

Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave for England, according to present arrange- on April 3, and will return in the P. and mer Carthage as far as Malta. At Malta will probably be met by the Royal yacht e, in which they will go on to Cowes, where will be received by the Queen, who will then residence at Osborne House.

ONGST the numerous addresses presented to Ripon at Calcutta was one in Sanskrit from the l Academy of Music. It opened as follows:— y that adored Divinity the left side of whose glitters with golden radiance and the right the lustre of silver, whose left eye laughs like ulean l full bloom and the right half shows ative depth and earnestness"— on.

English butcher has started business at Cal- nd occupies a stall in the New Market in y.

LD a Legal Remembrancer to Government mitted to plead in the Provincial High This is the question which is at this exercising the minds of the legal frater- he North-West Provinces. "It naturally ome commotion among the bar proper; are not likely, without a strong protest, to an arrangement which cuts at the root eir traditional privileges."

he features which has marked the assump- overnment of the management of the Railway has been a reduction of ny trains. This railway, even in official control, was not one whose eature was celerity of movement, of speed renders travelling on the dious. The reduction is said to sterious way to the late accident the extended use of the clear- *Englishman*, however, thinks that the change is due to the ture.

FROM the report of vaccine operations in the Central Provinces for the year 1883-84 it appears that the year's work was not altogether satisfactory, as more systematic supervision and control seemed to be needed. The out-turn of work was less than in the previous year, though above the usual average. In spite of an increase in the number of vaccinators there was a great decline in the vaccinations performed by the dispensary establishment. This result is not satisfactory, as in all the larger towns at least hospital assistants and native doctors could easily vaccinate a large number of children without neglecting their dispensaries. The report shows that in many districts the arrangements for maintaining or procuring a supply of lymph were defective, and that vaccinators were idle and inefficient. In some cases supervision and control were weak. These causes sufficiently explain short work.

FROM the annual report of the Nagpore and Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylums for the year 1883 it appears that there is a gradual increase of cases of lunacy in the Central Provinces. This tendency to increase is specially marked in the case of what are called criminal lunatics. In the Nagpore asylum at the end of the year there were 117 inmates as against 109 at the end of the previous year. The corresponding figures for Jubbulpore were 168 and 142. The Jubbulpore asylum shows a high ratio of "cured," their number being larger than it has been for some time, while at Nagpore the exact reverse is the case. The report hardly explains why this is so. It simply points out that "cures" depend greatly on the individual opinion of the superintendent. From the statement showing the usual variations in the types of insanity, it appears that at Nagpore the most ordinary types are chronic mania and chronic dementia. These are also the most prevalent types at Jubbulpore, but there cases of acute mania, acute dementia, and idiotcy are also numerous. On the other hand, there are many cases of melancholia at Nagpore, and only a few at Jubbulpore. Among the physical causes of insanity, the abuse of ganja, as usual, takes the first place; then epilepsy, sunstroke, and fever. Of moral causes grief and religion supply most of the Jubbulpore cases, and the loss of money and relations at Nagpore.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. G. Hastings, C.B., whose death occurred at Peshawur on the 1st inst. In a notification which appears in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, His Honour says:—"This heavy loss to the administration will be deplored by all who have the interests of the Punjab at heart; and while the Government laments the premature close to the career of a distinguished frontier officer possessing a rare acquaintance with the Afghan people, the blow will be severely felt by the many European and native friends of a man whose chivalrous nature and entire forgetfulness of self won the respect and affection of all who knew him."

THE Allahabad paper, announcing the winding up of a local carpet-weaving company—a once promising effort of local enterprise—says:—"Competition with the manufactures of the provincial jails, protected as they are by the State, notwithstanding all the splendid promises of a year or two ago of a fair field to private enterprise, has been found impossible. Indeed it accords with the general experience that the furtherance of that policy is not likely to count for much in the North-West Provinces, when the financial results of any Government trading institution seem likely to suffer from its application."

THE Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab seems to entertain a curious idea as to the functions of municipal bodies. Lately he requested the President of the Lahore Municipality to convene a special extraordinary meeting—at unusually short notice—in order that he, the Sanitary Commissioner, may impart to the members certain views he holds on the subject of sanitation. "Dr. Bellew's ideas about sanitation," says the local paper, "are, of course, of considerable value; but surely it would have been more in accordance with custom if he had published what he wishes to say in the form of a note, letter, or circular. Or the Sanitary Commissioner might have invited individual members of the Municipality to his own office to hear him discourse; or, if he specially desired to address the Municipality as a body, he might have waited—as men do who would like to dine with a friend—till he was asked. Unless a special order is passed, it is doubtful whether the Sanitary Commissioner, not being a member of the Municipality, is entitled to speak at a meeting; though, of course, like the public generally, he may always be present. If the example is followed by other heads of Departments, a heavy demand of quite an unforeseen character will be made on the time of municipal members, and whole days may be spent in listening to more or less lengthy exhortations from the Sanitary Commissioner, the Chief of the Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General, and other provincial dignitaries."

IT seems probable that the long-suffering agriculturists of Oudh are yet some distance from obtaining that relief from the absolutely unrestrained power of eviction to which the present law exposes them. Even the best friend of the taluqdar, Sir George Couper, admitted that something must be done, and warned the landowners to expect it. The something eventually took the form of a measure framed with characteristic moderation by Sir Alfred Lyall, which was adopted in its entirety by the Supreme Government and sent home some months ago. Its proposals fell far short of the occupancy clauses of the N. W. Provinces law, where the landlords are far less powerful, and the tenants less in need of protection. "We believe ourselves right in stating," says the *Pioneer*, "that even the more judicious of the taluqdars took no serious exception to the proposals. But the Secretary of State, as a trustworthy correspondent at home informs us, differs from the recommendations, and rather favours a counter-proposal which, as it seems to us, would invest the Executive with more arbitrary powers than, in the interests of the taluqdars at any rate, it should be free to exercise. The home authorities will have to be converted to our Lieutenant-Governor's views." A despatch on the subject is expected in India immediately.

THE Bengal Government has laid down rules for the procedure to be adopted in submitting representations from self-constituted local bodies. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a letter to the Commissioners of Divisions, says now that the system of election has been established in so many towns throughout the country, it is but right that the municipalities should be looked upon as the proper representatives of the people, and should not be superseded by self-elected bodies. In future, therefore, when any local body or association which has been recognised by the Government desires to bring to notice any matter of purely local interest, the memorial or application is to be forwarded not direct, but through the local authority concerned. This means that where the subject matter of the representation is under the control of any District or Local Board or Municipal Committee, it shall be submitted through such Board or Committee, and where such is not the case, it shall be submitted either through the Magistrate of the district or the Commissioner of the Division.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth*:—"I am glad to see that something has been at length done to curb the ferocity of courts-martial. Naval prisoners undergoing penal servitude for non-criminal offences are to be released unconditionally when they have served the time which would entitle them to a ticket-of-leave, and are not to be obliged to report themselves to the police like other ticket-of-leave men. Moreover, my Lords have intimated that they will not in future approve of sentences of penal servitude passed by courts-martial unless under exceptional circumstances. This is a step in the right direction; but I cannot help thinking that naval discipline would be none the worse if the clause in the Naval Discipline Act which empowers courts-martial to sentence men to penal servitude for some trifling breach of the regulations were altogether repealed. I should also like to know why that post captain who recently assaulted and kicked a blue-jacket under his command during the late visit of the Channel Squadron to the coasts of Ireland has not been at least called upon to explain his remarkable behaviour."

RIOTS are often caused in America by the popular belief that murderers enough are not executed. In the Southern States, particularly if we believe the Northern papers, murder is passed over too often as the peccadillo of a high-spirited and chivalrous character. An example, however, has been made of a homicidal criminal in Georgia. His crime was calculated to alienate sympathy—above all in a primitive society, where the virtue of hospitality is highly esteemed. George Hill has therefore expiated his offence in Cherokee country. The nature of his crime was so remarkable and suggests such a singular and interesting state of social relations, that we regret the meagreness of the details. It is merely stated that George Hill "murdered William Bryant by chopping his head off at a party given in his own house." That is, we presume, at Bryant's own house. Now, can anything be more contrary to the elementary rules of hospitality than to go, probably as an invited guest, to an entertainment, and there deliberately and efficiently to decapitate the host? Mr. Bryant must have been surrounded by friends and guests. What were they doing? Or were they content to look on as simple unconcerned spectators? Since Heracles killed Eurytus, his own host, at his host's own table, a more high-handed action has hardly been committed. Fortunately Hill has not escaped with the usual mild reprimand; conduct like his must be discouraged by severer measures.

BOSTON (U.S.) has no high reputation as a centre of sport, though in other respects the "hub of the universe." Culture is the "note" of Boston—culture and the possession of the most psychologically interesting strains of young girls k to interna- fiction. The Crib Club, doubtless after a hero of the old English ring—has determined to prove that the blood of Tom and Jerry still beats in Bostonian bosoms. The Crib Club patronises glove fights, George Le Blanche and Denny Kelleher (whose name appears to indicate his descent from the undefeated Celtic race) were the "exponents" of the noble art on a recent occasion. After a number of very damaging blows in various sensitive places, both men fought "like infuriated bulls." Finally, Mr. Le Blanche "landed an upper cut" which so affected Kelleher that he remained deaf to the friendly voice of his seconds when they incited him to resume the combat. "The enthusiasm throughout was intense," we read, "and the blue-bloods of Boston went home highly pleased with the evening's entertainment." It must now be acknowledged that Boston is not the home of sweetness and light alone, but that her blue-blooded scions can also enjoy the most exhilarating form of manly sport. The reflection in some minds will arise, however, that Boston is perhaps not quite so far in advance of the rest of the world as had been supposed.

"MORE Bumbledom and sham philanthropy!" exclaims the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The clerk of the St. James's vestry, the Commissioner of Police, and a number of benevolent clergymen have swooped down upon the little regiment of sandwich girls which has of late been a familiar spectacle in West-end thoroughfares. By "perambulating the streets you run terrible risks of temptation," said officialdom; "we disband you." And disbanded they have been. The consequence, told by Mr. Sims, is as follows:—

> Alice R—— is one of the girls now thrown out of work by kind protecting friends. Here are her circumstances:—Her father had his left leg amputated; her mother is laid up at home with rheumatic fever; her brother is just discharged from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after having been there twelve weeks with rheumatic fever. The other members of the family are: Georgina, ten years; Charlotte, four years; Frederick, two years; and Emma, a baby. And Alice, with her board on her back, and earning ten shillings a week, was the sole support of all.

The girls were employed in a legitimate manner to advertise a piece called "The Babes." Messrs. Brough and Edouin clothed them, gave them an escort of two men, allowed a decent interval of rest for meals, and sent them off home at five o'clock. Now they have gone back to the gutter.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. D. CAVE, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry; his appointment cancelling the officiating appointment of Captain J. W. M. Macartney, Dorsetshire Regiment.

A RIFLE match was fired on the Ballygunge Ranges, Calcutta, on the 13th instant, between selected teams of ten men from B or Captain Lackerstein's Company and E or Captain Adam Smith's Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, the latter winning by 28 points. The conditions were 7 shots standing at 200 yards, and 7 shots prone at 500 yards, with one sighting shot at each distance. The winning team averaged 44·90 at the two distances. The best range scores were obtained by Captain Adam Smith (26 at 200 yards) and Volunteer J. H. B. D'Cruze (26 at 500), both of E Company, the honours of the match falling to the latter with the fine score of 52 at the two ranges.

CAPTAIN G. DAVIDSON, Royal Engineers, joined the School of Military Engineering at Chatham on the 17th September, 1884, for the purpose of going through special courses of instruction in field works, submarine mining, and chemistry.

A MONTHLY stationery allowance has been sanctioned for subaltern officers of Royal Engineers in immediate charge of the torpedo defences at the several ports.

NEW rates of pay and batta for regimental followers in Assam have been sanctioned, those at Kohima, Konoma, or other stations actually in the Naga hills receiving free rations in addition.

THE Royal Warwickshire Regiment's departure from Fort William has been postponed to the 6th January.

MR. R. M. J. POCOCK has been appointed Captain in the Rohilkund Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT M. DUNN, of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted Captain of the Cadet Company.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. B. GARDENER, Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, has been transferred to Bareilly, and Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M.D., has taken the former's place at Mussoorie.

COLONEL W. JEFFREYS, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, N. W. P. and Oudh, has been granted furlough for two years from the 27th December.

THE detachment of the 1st Belooch Regiment which had recently been stationed under the command of Captain Broome at Sibi returned to Jacobabad on the 7th instant, being relieved at Sibi outpost by a party of the 20th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry. The detachment of the 2nd Sind Horse at Sibi proceeded from that place by route march on the morning of the 8th instant to rejoin regimental head-quarters at Jacobabad, where they are expected about the 15th instant. The wing of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment is expected to leave Sibi about the 9th instant, the Sappers and Miners about the 12th, the 45th Sikhs on the 14th, and the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment on the 15th—all proceeding to Kurrachee. Lieut. G. W. Mitchell, 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Sibi, and will remain there when the regiment proceeds to Duki, which it will do in the course of a few days, dropping a party under the command of one European officer at Gundakinduff. No 2 Mountain Battery, under the command of Captain R. W. P. Robertson, arrived at Sibi on the 4th instant, and are encamped there awaiting carriage. Major Gasler, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Zhob Expeditionary Force, arrived at Sibi on the 7th instant, and proceeds to Mooltan to rejoin his appointment. A telegram has been received at Sibi from Major Lord Downe, aide-de-camp to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, postponing his visit to the 11th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.—The barometer has risen everywhere, but the change in the south of the peninsula is slight, and much less than that in the north, so that the barometrical difference has increased, and there is no improvement in the somewhat unsettled conditions existing in the south-west corner of the Bay. A difference of over three tenths of an inch exists between Multan and Negapatam. The wind directions are practically unchanged, but owing to the steepening of the barometrical gradient over the Carnatic there has been a rise in the force of the wind in that neighbourhood. Very cloudy skies are reported from the Carnatic, from Madras, and the southward; and nearly 3 inches of rain is reported from Madras and Negapatam. Elsewhere the weather is generally clear and fine, without rain. Temperature changes are irregular.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Mr. Justice West is about to retire from the High Court Bench, the question which naturally suggests itself is, who is to succeed him as Chancellor of our University? The choice of the public seems to fall on Professor Wordsworth. This indeed, is a happy choice; but there is another gentleman whose name I should like to mention for the consideration of Government. I mean Sir William Wedderburn. This judicial officer, who is likely to be made a High Court Judge shortly, would fill the place in a very able manner.

Satara, Dec. 15. D

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you not think it advisable, considering the enormous crowd that will be assembled in Elphinstone-circle to-morrow afternoon, and to save these well-kept grounds free from damage, that the gates of the gardens in the Circle should be closed from 10 a.m. till after the meeting is over? I am sure you would agree with me, had you been a spectator, as I was, of the sad havoc in the gardens that was made on the occasion of the recent meeting.

B. M. C.

A HAPPY RECOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the advertisement in to-day's issue, of a hat being "taken by mistake" from the ball on Friday last, would you allow me to suggest to the advertiser that he might have applied to me to know whether he had not left his hat in the hall. As a matter of fact, the hat was found on one of the couches, where it is to be presumed the gentleman had been sitting; as also three fans—all of which I shall be happy to hand over, if claimed.—Yours, &c.

A. F. SOUNDY.

Dec 17.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th December, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·989
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	·630
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 10 a.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do.	66·8
General Direction of Wind	NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	279

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY CHURCH CONFERENCE.

THE Bombay Church Conference held their first meeting this year at the Cathedral on Monday, Dr. Milne, Bishop of Bombay, presiding. The subject for consideration was—"The promotion of spiritual life in the Church in India." His lordship said it had been his special wish that their first meeting should be one entirely devoted to subjects concerning the deepest things of our inner life. He subsequently referred at length to the duties of man, and devotional life in India.

The Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin said that the subject under discussion was a deep and important one; and he was very sensibly impressed with the responsibility he undertook in touching it. What they had first to realise to themselves and make clear to the mind and conscience of those around them was that they had a spiritual life to maintain and strengthen; that life being no less than a life of union with God in Christ. This union embraced every privilege and included every blessing. There was indeed much around the clergy to draw them down and make them forget the higher life to which they were called. The difficulties and drawbacks of church-life in India were very serious. The insufficiency of their staff of clergy, the poorness of many of their churches, the difficulty experienced almost everywhere of adequately rendering the services of the church as they ought to be rendered, the inevitable changes and fluctuations, at one time of the pastor himself, at another of the congregation to which he was called to minister and last, but not least, the enervating and depressing nature of the climate in which they had to work and endure such drawbacks; all these were real difficulties which they had to face and prepare themselves for. If some of them were at times tempted to complain of isolation and other drawbacks inseparable from Indian life, depend upon it there were corresponding or worse temptations in Europe, for instance, the love of ease or pleasure with all the surrounding comforts of home life; or if a man had popular talents, self-seeking or the unworthy desire of gain and position. Trying as their surroundings were; yet after all it was neither the country nor circumstances that made the real difference. If they had a ready mind to do good, they would not allow themselves to be hindered by circumstances, however adverse. After showing how the clergy might best hope to promote the use of the appointed means of grace and make them a living reality to themselves and to others, Mr. Sharpin proceeded to consider what they ought to do to induce the laity to appreciate those means of grace the more. At the head and front of all ways of effecting this, he would put the exercise of a little practical commonsense in matters of detail connected with the conduct of their public services. In trying to make any changes they should be very careful to secure the good-will of their people as a whole; and never attempt to thrust long disused ceremonies, however good and expressive, upon unwilling congregations. In matters of ceremonial it was a very good rule to let their ritual bear due relation to the feelings and devotion of those who used them; and never to act as though the clergy thought external observances were of more importance than internal religion. Mr. Sharpin laid stress on the importance of short services, if they are to induce a more frequent and regular attendance on the part of the laity. He agreed with Mr. Moody so far as to think with him that in this respect their church was somewhat out of harmony with times. But here again they needed to use their commonsense, for what was a service of great length when fully choral was reasonable enough as a plain service. There might no doubt be special occasions, such as at Christmas and Easter, when long services were necessary and admissable; but for ordinary occasions, the speaker added, he could not help thinking their services, (for this country especially), needed to be modified or separated. The arrangement of our full English services must always be a difficulty in this country; but where there was a choral rendering of the service it seemed to be absolutely essential that there should be some curtailment to meet the exigencies of a tropical climate. Mr. Sharpin gave his own late experience of a change in the order of the services at the Cathedral. This change he said appeared to create some questioning at the time when after much consideration as to what was best for the parish as a whole, it was decided to abandon the incomplete and poorly attended midday service for an earlier fuller service at 7-30 a.m. In a country like this, he said, where for the greater part of the year the heat made midday services impossible to many, and trying to all, the reasonableness of such a change must be apparent. The majority of those accustomed to attend the morning services at the Cathedral walked to church; and could attend at an early morning service more readily than at 11 a.m. Under the new order of things during the past five months, the offertories at the two services were largely in excess of those at the three services held on the corresponding Sundays this time last year; while the number of communicants was more than double. In conclusion the reverend gentleman suggested the occasional holding of what are known as parochial missions. He did not doubt that, if properly carried out, these would be as effective as they had proved themselves to be elsewhere. He suggested that the mission should commence in Bombay at the beginning of Advent, and after working in Bombay and Poona, proceed to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; and then visit the principal stations of the North-West, returning by Lahore and Kurrachee. If the proposal were entertained he would only stipulate that England be asked to lend them of her best.

The Rev. Father Page thought that the clergy scarcely gave sufficient attention to the preparation that was necessary for them before they approached Almighty God. It was becoming very much a habit with the clergy in England now to go once a year or so to some retreat where they could spend their time in solitude; and there they derived great spiritual benefit. The speaker suggested that a "Retreat" should be established here. He also thought that the clergy should make more use of the sacramental confession. He had, of course, been asked by the Bishop to speak out his own opinions; and he was ready to do so. He had used the sacramental confession himself and had found it a source of great spiritual benefit to himself. Quietly and unobtrusively it was making its way as a powerful means of strengthening our spiritual life.

The Rev. H. Lord and Mr. G. L. Trevor also addressed the meeting.

The Rev. R. A. Squires said it seemed to him that there might be some confusion in the minds of some as to what was the right way in which our union with God through the church was carried on. There were several defects in our service and in the dealings of the clergy with their fellowmen; but there was one defect beyond all others and that was their teaching with regard to confession. It had been stated that sacraments were not sufficiently preached from the pulpits; and that sacramental confession was not so frequently preached as it ought to be. There was but one means of promoting our Christian, our religious, life which perhaps they did not avail themselves of as much as they ought to do viz., intercourse with our fellow Christians, with the ministers of other denominations. He would deliberately say that he had received as much good, he was bound to say more good, more spiritual good and refreshment from those who were ministers of other denominations; and as in many cases he had received from those who were ministers of his own church. The speaker recognised the attractiveness of sacramental confession, although it should hardly be given that name. He had felt at times that he was almost bound to go and open his heart to some fellow clergyman. He had felt so strongly that there was something to be said in favour of the confession that he had been almost inclined to adopt this course. He had however considered the matter fully and impartially and had come to the conclusion that it was a system utterly opposed to the discipline, and spirit and the teachings of the church of England. By adopting such a system he could not but feel that they would be taking too much on themselves. God would not let any man come between Himself and the human soul; and their relations with God were with him directly. They could gain nothing by absolution from a priest of any Church, for absolution could be obtained but from God alone.

Mr. J. D. Orr said that as regards confession, they had the authority of one who had occupied one of the most distinguished places in the Church of England, and one whose opinion always carried great weight. That was Bishop Wilberforce. He said that the Church of England distinctly condemned the confession. It interfered with the sacredness of family relations and with the independence of conscience. Mr. Orr also observed that when people came to hear a sermon they did so to derive instruction, to have some insight into the higher life, and some practical teaching, and not some declamation against the prevailing vices of the day or simple platitudes about the church. In a good many cases they heard nothing but about forms and ceremonies, and a good deal about dogmas and doctrines concerning which many of the best men of the church held very different views from those enunciated.

The Rev. Father C. Rivington asked what he should say to a person who voluntarily came to him to make a confession. Was he to tell that person to go away?

The Rev. C. Bren answered that he would tell that person to go and make his confession to Christ. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. Badham, the Rev. F. G. Macartney and the Rev. C. Kirk, chaplain of Rajkote, also spoke.

The Rev. W. Clarke said that some of the speakers had yet to learn their catechism, and to teach themselves how to work the spiritual life in the Church. If they had learned their catechism, they would surely commend the confession, and believe somewhat differently as regards the sacrament of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The Bishop said that he had always held it to be unjustifiable for any clergyman to make confession a condition for confirmation or the Holy Communion. The Church of England gave absolute liberty in the matter; absolute liberty to everyone.

Yesterday the Conference met again, the subject for discussion being "Mission Work of the Church in India."

The Rev. R. A. Squires said it might be superfluous to prove that the clergy cannot properly fulfil their mission as a church in India unless they first recognised their true position here. In India their position was undefined and ambiguous. They were clearly not of an established church as in England, for which last one half of the clergy, (to speak of this presidency alone), had no connection of any kind with the establishment and the other half occupied a position which differed totally in all its essential features from the position of the clergy in England. If they were not an established church, were they a colonial church like the churches of Australia, New Zealand and Canada? No. Here English churchmen and their ministers alike were often-porary residents; their families themselves were only times in England, and they, their term of exile would be awaiting the day when they should be in a position to completed, and they and comfort to the land of their return with ease and never ceased to be regarded as birth which had no one could for a moment assert that their home. church in India were stamped with a they as a missionary character. They did not distinct before their fellow Christians or before the stand, men as being first above all things a missionary heathen. Their English congregations with the rarest exceptions took no active part at all in missionary work; and everything of a missionary character was entirely subordinated to other interests.

Mr. W. Maidment said that generally the pastor knew nothing whatever of the joys, griefs or wants of nine-tenths of his congregation. In short he knew nothing of their aims or every day life, without which his Sunday exhortations could only have had an haphazard effect. He could not speak to them a word "in season," and his influence among them must be very limited. The plea urged for the partial performance—not to say omission—of the good work of visiting congregations, was that their pastors were overworked. The speaker said that his experience of the Presidency town extended nearly over half a century; and in his youth, and for many years after it was his privilege to enjoy the benefit of pastorship of the late Rev. George Candy. The latter was the founder of the Indo-British Institution, and had to create a congregation for the Trinity Church. The speaker also referred to the good work Mr. Candy had done in the city and to the labours of the Cowley Fathers at Mazagon.

The Bishop observed that it would be practically almost impossible for the chaplains to be at the same time missionaries and active ministers to European congregations so long as they were liable to be removed from their respective stations, in which a particular vernacular was spoken. He had long thought that the only way in which India could ever really have any justice done to it as a field of missionary work, would be by having as many dioceses as there were particular vernacular languages. Unless the Bishop himself knew the vernacular of his diocese, and knew it well, it was simply impossible for him to be really the head of missionary work. Again, his lordship said, that he entirely agreed with all the Hon. T. C. Hope had said in his exhaustive minute, expressing dissent from the views taken by his colleagues, on the subject of the disestablishment of the Church in India. The position of the clergy in India was such that he (the Bishop) could not but feel that a withdrawal of the subsidies at the present juncture would not only be unjustifiable, but would be fatal to a great deal of their work. Therefore, for the present they should struggle on and make the most of their position; doing all they could for one another to make the diocese a reality.

The Rev. Mr. Sorabji, in speaking of the part taken by chaplains in missionary work, referred to the time, about forty years ago, when the chaplains then living used to take so prominent a part in the mission work, and used to give them every encouragement, become members and secretaries of their societies, and help them in every possible way. The difficulty of language was mrsted by their acquiring a knowledge of Hindustani. This language, the speaker said, was understood by everybody. He did not want the chaplain to leave his original work and go and preach in the bazaar. Since what he used to see in former days there was at present quite a gap between the chaplain and the missionaries. He did not particularly allude to any body or any particular person, but as a body there was a very wide gap between them. As an instance of this, he recited a conversation he had had with a native prince, in which the latter had asked whether the chaplains belonged to a religion different to that of the missionaries.

The Rev. A. G. Cane said that he regretted sincerely the last speaker had occasion to make these remarks. He had stated that this was the opinion stated of the natives in general, who were said to regard chaplains as a distinct class from their brother clergy, from the fact that he met a native prince who had expressed such an opinion. For himself Mr. Cane said, he always took a great interest in missionary work, and he used to do everything he could to help them. And he thought that the interest taken in missionary work years ago must have been very great indeed, if it was greater than was now taken by the chaplains.

The Rev. Cecil Rivington, speaking on the same subject, referred to the services of the late Rev. Mr. Higgins when in Poona, and also of the Rev. Mr. Lochee, now in Europe. He (the speaker) had travelled much about, and wherever he went he always found the chaplains showed the most intense sympathy towards the missionaries.

The Rev. William Clark in a few remarks on the same subject said that some excuse should be made for the chaplains as their work had been greatly increased. He thought he was within the mark in saying that for a year and a half they—at least he was speaking for himself—had more work than they could do. They had to teach the natives their language, in addition to week-day duties; there were schools to be attended to, preparations to be made for the pulpit; and there was thus no time to assist those who have been specially called for their work. They were sometimes so peculiarly placed that they did not know what to do. He recollected it was only the other day that there were three native societies claiming support under the banner of the Church of England. These societies looked to them for help, and were surprised that the same hearty fellowship was not exhibited to each of them. He supposed this was the way in which other chaplains were similarly placed. In concluding, he said that the chaplain's first duty is to do the work to which he is told off.

Several other reverend gentlemen spoke on the same subject. Major Sparks also spoke at some length of the arduous work done in the Presidency by the chaplains. Having been in this country now over forty years, he thought that the Church in India must be a missionary Church.

The Rev. R. A. Squires said with reference to the various apologies which had been offered for the chaplains, that he hoped the remarks were not elicitedby his paper, as he had nochaplain in his mind when he wrote it.

The Conference then discussed a paper by the Rev. P. A. Ellis on the increase of native clergy.

Several reverend gentlemen spoke on the subject. The Rev. R. A. Squires, speaking of the native clergy recommended that in the training of native Christians for the ministry they should not be allowed to take any extreme views in any direction; they should expect from them nothing more than moderate views with regard to church doctrine and church government. If they were impressed with any extreme views in any direction, they would only repeat them, like so many parrots.

The Bishop, after making a few remarks on the same subject, adjourned the Conference till this morning.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY VISITATION.

THE Bishop of Bombay, the Right Rev. Louis George Mylne, M. A., delivered his charge to the clergy of the diocese at the Cathedral on Tuesday evening. The congregation which were assembled was rather large, and included Sir James and Miss Fergusson. The roll of the clergy was read by Mr. E. Y. Smyth, Registrar of the Diocese, and seven reverend gentlemen answered their names.

After the names were called the Bishop, in delivering his charge, said that more than three years ago he invited their attention to the danger and safeguards of individual church life in this country. It was the natural sequence of that utterance that he should invite them to think chiefly that day of the work and position of the church in this diocese as a whole. He thought it the most incumbent on him to do so because his attention had been most prominently called to that subject. Unpalatable and humiliating as may be the fact, it was none the less a fact on that account, that the question of the reduction or abolition of ecclesiastical establishments in this country was not brought before the attention of the nation in consequence of any necessity acknowledged by the rulers of India; and had been treated and may continue to be treated as a mere episode in the internecine dissensions of political parties at home. In one respect the fact was humiliating; in another it was highly encouraging. If it was hard that the position of the church in the country where they were called upon to serve should be treated as a kind of appendix to threatened institutions at home, yet it was cheering to be able to think how factitious was the origin of the outcry by which it had been so unsceupulously assailed. If the voice of the people of India had been spontaneous against the taxes by which the establishment was supported, if the Government of India itself had protested against the existence of the establishment, or taken the lead in the attempt to reduce it, one might have felt that a *prima facie* case must surely have been made out against it. When one found that no class in the country had done aught, but allow itself to be persuaded that it had a grievance of which it was unaware that the Viceroy in Council had not stirred except to reply to a question repeatedly asked from home, that the present Government did not ask him that question except under pressure in Parliament, one felt encouraged to believe that the position of the clergy could not be so entirely indefensible that they need fear that on grounds of justice it was doomed. The Bishop next refcired to the corporate character of the life of the church in our midst, its weaknesses and how to amend them. The charge took an hour and a half to deliver.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council, yesterday, there were present:—Sir Frank Souter (chairman), Col. Merewether, Mr. Geary, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and J. Thorburn.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation proceeded with the further consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1885-86.

The balance of Rs. 3,62,996, which is available for special expenditure, was appropriated as follows:—A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was reserved for the improvement and extension of the water-supply. Rs. 50,000 were appropriated to the Municipal Building Fund, and a like sum was set apart for the Nesbit-road Bridge. A sum of Rs. 29,862 was fixed for effecting the Churni-road extension to Falkland-road, and Rs. 35,000 were reserved for other road improvements. Rs. 9,046 was sanctioned for constructing a side drain at Wadi-bunder road, to be debited to loan charges; and Rs. 6,290 was sanctioned on the same condition for laying down pipe sewers in certain parts of Khetwady.

It was resolved to light the Waudby-road with gas at a cost of Rs. 1,375, and certain other streets with oil at a cost of Rs. 4,731.

One of the sanitary measures sanctioned by the Corporation was a small-pox hospital, according to the recommendations of a committee of the Corporation, at a cost of Rs. 27,700. An expenditure of Rs. 15,000 was reserved for the vaccination quarters and stables to be erected near the Municipal Workshops. A sum of Rs. 23,992 was reserved for constructing some Health Department stables, and Rs. 10,000 for latrines, &c.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Blanc, seconded by Mr. Geary, that a sum of Rs. 21,000 be set aside from surplus cash balance for increasing the supply and improving the distribution of water in the city.

The grand total of expenditure was passed at Rs. 42,81,750 being Rs. 2,45,223 in excess of the amount sanctioned in the last budget.

INCOME.

The estimates of income from the consolidated rate at 8 per cent. were fixed at a total of Rs. 12,10,000, as against Rs. 11,10,000 estimated for the last year.

The income estimated to be derived from the wheel tax was fixed at Rs. 2,96,400, being Rs. 25,000 above the last estimate. The income from the toll fees was estimated at Rs. 16,000, and liquor licenses at Rs. 1,43,750. Public land conveyance "badges" were estimated to yield an income of Rs. 2,300; tobacco duty and licenses, Rs. 1,70,000; town duties, Rs. 6,70,000; tax on fire insurance companies, Rs. 25,000, and contribution from municipal servants towards the pension fund, Rs. 9,600.

The total income from the above sources, which come under the heading of "taxation proper," comes to Rs. 26,23,050, which is Rs. 1,93,900 in excess of the last estimate.

Under the heading of "services rendered," the halalcore cess was estimated to yield an income of Rs. 2,70,000; and water rate, Rs. 6,68,000.

Market receipts were estimated to amount to Rs. 2,57,000, miscellaneous fines Rs. 10,100, and miscellaueous fees, receipts, and savings Rs. 1,66,790. The estimate of revenue from the public gardens was fixed at Rs. 8,500. The tramway rent was fixed at Rs. 28,400.

The grand total from all sources of income was passed at Rs. 43,81,750, as against Rs. 41,40,550 for the past year.

On the motion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the Council resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to prepare and submit a return showing the amount spent each year for establishment and for the execution of work from each special loan, and another showing the total amount spent up to the present time for establishment for each special loan work and the balance available for payment of establishment in future.

The Council then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Deputations to Lord Ripon, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce address to Lord Ripon, Secretariat, 4-45 p.m.
University Convocation to confer a degree on Lord Ripon, University Hall, 5 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder. evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 16th:—Scindia (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Edwin (s), from Mauritius; Giava (s), Genoa; and Chanda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Algitha (s), for Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Oriental (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Lucinda (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played this evening by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder at 5-45:—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Valse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel.
Selection	Adelia	Donizetti.
Quadrille	The Royal Boudoir	C. Coote.
Galop	The Malakof	H. Laurent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 13th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 30,727.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Prinz George and Persia left the dock on Tuesday; and the s.s. Venetia and Scindia entered, and the s.s. Algitha left, it yesterday.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A correspondent writes that a cow belonging to Sambajee Naique of Siroda (Goa) has given birth to a calf with three eyes, four nostrils, and two tongues. The cow and calf were doing well.

STEALING A BIBLE.—Gunput Sayanna, a lad aged 12 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a Bible, the property of Mr. James Roach. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 6 o'clock yesterday evening in a hut on the Byculla Flats occupied by Mahomedans of the weaver caste. The hut was burnt to the ground within a short time.

ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.—The Shenshai Parsee priests of Dadysett's Fire Temple sent a farewell address in the vernacular to Lord Ripon at Calcutta, to which Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary, has replied, thanking the priestly community for their good wishes.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—An ayah in the service of a lady passenger by the s. s. Persia, lying in the Prince's Dock, fell into the dock on Tuesday night while going on board. She was rescued by Mr. Cottle, assistant dock master, and was attended to by the doctor of the Persia.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—A Goanese named Alheur Pinto, living at New Hannooman-lane, has reported that he lost from his pocket Rs. 105 in currency notes, somewhere between his house and the Bombay Bank, on Tuesday.—Mahomed Hajair, residing at Chunam Kiln-lane, has also reported that he lost currency notes to the value of Rs. 90, somewhere between his shop and Jackria-street, on the 12th inst.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Thomas Oliver, a Portuguese carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of causing hurt to Bernard Feras and Bustean Vaz on the 10th ult. at Mazagon. The accused and complainants were neighbours, but in consequence of a quarrel way-laid and stabbed them at night with some kind of knife, though no weapon was found on him when he was arrested. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment.

BOMBAY SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE.—The first annual general meeting of the Alliance was held yesterday evening in the Cathedral High School. The Bishop of Bombay presided. The meeting was opened with a prayer offered by his lordship. The retiring committee was re-elected, the following gentlemen being appointed additional members:—The Rev. Mr. Onslow, the Rev. Mr. Kane, and the Rev. M. Shabajee. Several gentlemen having spoken of the aims of the Alliance, the Bishop delivered an impressive address on the want of purity in society at large, and the means that should be taken by the Alliance to combat this evil. The meeting was brought to a close by his lordship pronouncing the benediction.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—We have received from Mr. F. C. Mehta, the enterprising proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, copies of the new pictorial calendars he has obtained for his subscribers. The calendars are executed in the best style of chromo-lithography, and are really works of art. They form a very pretty Christmas present. Mr. Mehta's paper is, we understand, now in the third year of its publication, having in that time achieved a popularity which is seldom attained by vernacular journals. This result must be attributed to the excellent spirit in which the *Kaiser-i-Hind* is conducted. It is, we believe, the only native paper in the Bombay Presidency that furnishes its readers with original telegraphic intelligence, and its biographies and portraits of local celebrities have long been one of its distinguishing features.

A FAMILY SQUABBLE.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Baldrow Conry, assistant dock master of the B. I. S. N. Company's docks at Mazagon, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Turner, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court and filed information against Mr. Thomas Conry, superintendent of the Prince's Dock, charging him with defamation. A summons was granted, and the case was called on for hearing in chambers yesterday. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Brown (of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown) said he had no objection to the case being heard in open court. The matter having been gone into, his worship dismissed the charge.

PLEADERS' QUARRELS.—It is very amusing sometimes to hear two pleaders arguing in a case, disputing the relevancy or irrelevancy of questions asked, and using strong language. One of these instances occurred at Poona on Tuesday, when a European and a native pleader were very nearly coming to what we might call "sparring"; but the magistrate decided the quarrel by giving his opinion, that he did not see anything objectionable in the language used by the native pleader. Some of our pleaders are very fond of saying things that ought not to be said, things that must naturally annoy the opposite party, and thus, if they have not a chance to succeed, to muddle the case and throw in serious doubts. The privileges allowed to pleaders are generally unlimited, but in very many cases the magistrate, or the judge, has to step between and put an end to the quarrel.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEFAMATION AT KURRACHEE.—The Court of Sessions on Monday week pronounced judgment in the case of the man Ramsing Koondansing, who had appealed against the conviction and sentence recorded against him by the City Magistrate of Kurrachee on a charge of defamation. The Appellate Court upheld the conviction and confirmed the sentence of fine (viz., Rs. 1,000), but annulled the sentence of four months' imprisonment and reversed the magistrate's order as to the fine being paid to the complainant, Choithsing, by way of compensation. An unusually large number of spectators had collected in court to hear the judgment, as the imputations which were the subject of the charge were calculated to affect the credit of an important native firm of long standing, and the man is a wealthy money-lender, and, as the evidence in the case went to show, "a man very much hated in the town."—*Sind Times.*

NATIVE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Shivram Ramchundra Kashieker, vakil, District Court, Sattara, at present assistant to the Law Committee at Baroda, is bringing out from time to time several useful law-books. Some time ago he published in English a Manual of Hindu Law, with the Acts and the decisions of the High Courts of Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad. This was followed by "Juntry on Indian Penal Code in Guzerati;" and now he has collected and published, with the permission of Government, for the use of students, questions in Marathi with Rules and Government Resolutions for the office of native subordinate magistrates of the third and second classes from 1874 up to date. We have already had occasion to notice in these columns the first two of Mr. Kashieker's books. The present work appears to us to be likely to prove very useful to students preparing for the abovementioned examinations. The work supplies a want long felt, and we wish Mr. Kashieker every success in his undertaking.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooperf Hajee Ismail Hassun, a partner in the firm o, Messrs. Shepherd and Co., of Bombay, and Mahomed Hoosein, the master of the s.s. Vashisti, belonging to that firm, were charged with carrying an excess number of passengers on board the vessel during a voyage from Rutnagherry on the 26th ult. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution is that when the s. s. Vashisti was leaving Rutnagherry on the 26th ult. she was found by the Sirkarkoon of the port to have 1,408 souls on board—that is, 554 more persons than she was licensed to carry. Mr. Little said the counting had been effected with great care, as on a former occasion, in a similar case, the accuracy of the numbering had been called in question. He pressed the case principally against the master of the vessel, and suggested that a short term of imprisonment would be effectual in preventing dangerous overcrowding on board coasting steamers. Some evidence having been taken, the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

276-83—Ardesir and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha vs. Hormusji Burjorji Vacha and others—Nanu and H., Pestonji K. and Hore, C and B.—Part heard.—(To be postponed.)

New Long Causes.

391-84—Tobin and R.—Mahomedally Jafferji vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Mirza H. K.

397-84—In person—Rampurtab Gulabrai vs. Goolam Nubi Vulud Ebrahim, &c.—Tyabji and D.

402-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivow vs. Nundoo Megji and others—Tyabji and D., and Hore, C. and B.

Long Causes.

367-83—Hore, C. and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin &c. vs. Shurfudin bin Khulib Khan—Payne, G. and S.

26-84—Nanu and H.—Mooktibai and another vs. Sinwar Sookat Gowan and others—Craigie, L. and O.

326-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Palonji Pestonji Gelliwala and another—Payne G. and S.

15-83—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardesir vs. Heerji Hunsraj and another—J. C. Cama, and P. G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs. Hajee Abboo Taleb Bebany and others—Thakordass and D. and Tobin and R.—Part heard.

204-76—C. A. Winter.—Vinayek Wassudewjee vs. Purmanundass Jeewandass—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardsir and H.—The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others—Little S. F. and N.—Jefferson B. and D.—J. C. Cama and in person.

To vary Special Commissioner's Report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nusser Dhurmaji vs. the Khatao Mukunji S. and W. Co. Ld.—Craigie, L. and O.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—DEC 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

RE WILLIAM MORRIS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the usual rule *nisi* was granted to the insolvent.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodeen, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the *interim* order, which was allowed by his lordship.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the *interim* order. The Hon. Mr. Budroodeen opposed on behalf of a creditor. His lordship eventually granted an extension for three months.

RE KHATAU VEERJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the motion of Mr. Dhariavan the insolvent was granted a month's *interim* order.

The following persons obtained their discharge:—Visram Govind Thucker, Rs. 2,586; Gangabai, widow of Harishankur Madoba and another, Rs. 1,341; Minerkhan Ibrahimkhan Pathan and others, Rs. 374; Manul Gangjee Khoja, Rs. 474 Saguni Bhawin and others, Rs. 1,241; Abdul Halimbin Mohideen, his wife and another, Rs. 1,317; Furdoonjee Maneckjee Bharucha, Rs. 443; Hari Kanji, Rs. 275; Dhondoo Zeena Rowat and another, Rs. 455; and Dawoodbhoy Hyderali Hora, Rs. 1,635.

ADDRESSES TO LORD RIPON.

THE Desais, Watandars, and Kunbis representing the landholding and cultivating classes in the Broach district will present an address to Lord Ripon to-day in which they say:—

We need hardly assure your Excellency that during your rule over us for four-and-a-half years, we, in common with our countrymen, have always hailed with much satisfaction and relief your Excellency's various measures affecting the moral, material, intellectual, and political advancement of the people placed by our common Sovereign under your charge. Without being called selfish we have always wished that your Excellency's beneficent rule over us would have lasted much longer, and we were sanguine that the Queen-mother would have allowed your Excellency for some years more to remain in a country, where on account of many happy associations, your Excellency's sacred name is in the accommodating and pliant languages of the East, being synonymized with everything that is just, noble, and benign.

It is, we believe, no vanity if we are permitted to say that as a nation we are keenly susceptible to the slightest acts of kindness done to us. We are at a loss to express by words our deep sense of gratitude to your Excellency for such of your Excellency's measures, as the reduction of salt duty, the resolution for the suspension and remission of revenue during famine, the schemes of education and local self-government, and the encouragement given to native genius, arts, and manufactures,—measures, which, in our humble opinion, will for ever shed a glorious lustre on the justice, noble-mindedness and far-sighted statesmanship of your Excellency and your Excellency's worthy colleagues. It will, we dare say, be no small satisfaction to your Excellency when you are far away from us, that by your honest labours you have deservedly earned the lasting gratitude of the people differing in castes and creeds from your own.

It will afford no ordinary pleasure and satisfaction to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress whose motherly affection for her Indian subjects is too well known to us, to learn that the four-and-a-half years of your Excellency's administration besides in an unmistakeable manner our attachments and our loyalty to the British Crown had been an unmixed blessing to us. We have every reason to believe that these four-and-a-half years will be one of the brightest periods in the annals of our country to which, in years to come, India will look back with much exultation and England with natural pride, glory, and self-complacency.

AN address of the Wajifdars, Desais, Watandars, and others representing the cultivating and landholding classes in Surat will also be presented. This address says:—

All classes of the population of this country have been happy under our Excellency's rule. When you landed in this country your Excellency gave us to understand that you would prefer that our judgment about your Excellency's conduct of administration be suspended till we judged of you by your acts. Now we have come to learn something of your Excellency's measures and acts, and our knowledge enables us to say that your Excellency has shown that you have really felt for the welfare of all classes composing the subject population of this country, and that your Excellency's single-mindedness has revived the memory in our mind of the old days of Ram Raj. The reduction of the salt duty; the suspensio remission mi ta

the pe Your principl been ca suremen ments this pla this so reclassifi annoyan unnecess scrupulou

Our Surat distr sugar-cane and pods. in irrigated lands. In to deeply thank your Ex improvements effected at t State will not count for enh It is to be earnestly hoped th ment will act up to this just a in all its integrity and will see f sinking of wells by abandoning survey all idea of adding to r account of their supposed water ad

We need hardly assure you th tendency of your Excellency's polic strengthen the bonds of our loyalty to crown. It seems to us that British states cannot achieve a more glorious triumph tha towards Her Majesty's Government the heart the different races which inhabit this vast country.

AN address will also be presented by the Desais, Watandars, Kunbis and members of the various sections of the cultivating, landholding, and other classes of the native community residing in the district of Kaira. The address says:—

The reduction of the salt tax; the removal of difficulties experienced by the ryots in the payment of land revenue instalments, by directing such payments to be made at seasons when crops are ripe and ready for sale; the resolution respecing the suspension and remission of revenue in times of scarcity or famine; the encouragement given to the digging of wells and tanks; the direction for the expending of a large portion of Local Funds in works of local public utility and village education; the vetoing of the Mhowra Act; and the desire to make the extension of local self-government the means of imparting a political and popular education to the people,—these and other measures have placed us under the deepest obligations to your Excellency. The staple produce of our Kaira District, besides the food-grains of all kinds, consists of cotton, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Tobacco is peculiarly suited to our soil. It is exported to Central and Northern India, and to Bombay, and even as far as Aden, Muscat, and Zanzibar, but it cannot be made into cigars owing to deficient treatment by the process of curing. This we hope to do by an improved treatment of the leaf. Tobacco and sugar-cane need irrigation, and our people sink wells at a great cost. In this connection we have to thank your Excellency for announcing that improvements in the shape of wells made at the cost of others than the State shall not be liable to taxation. It is to be hoped that this just and liberal policy will be carried out in strict accordance with the principle thus enunciated.

We do hope that the thorough knowledge of and familiarity with our wants and wishes, which your Excellency has striven to acquire whilst in this country, will not be lost to us, but that your Excellency will continue to evince an equally keen interest when in your native land. It may also be permitted to us to express an ardent hope that your Lordship may be called to a position in England in which your ripe Indian experience may be made practically available for the mutual benefit of India and England.

THE Desais, Watandars, Ameens, Cultivators, and other classes residing in the district of Panch Mahals in Gujarat, in an address to Lord Ripon say:—

The influence of a wise and beneficent ruler is according to Hindu Shastras, often best reflected in the comparative freedom from suffering and misery, which the subject population enjoy. During the four-and-a-half year's period of your Excellency's reign over us, there has not been witnessed a single year of scarcity or famine. Agriculture has prospered, and the poorer classes have not had to suffer in respect of food or water. This pleasing mark of providential favour during your Excellency's administration we take to be an unmistakeable evidenee of the benevolence of your rule over us.

A great portion of our Panch Mahal district consists of forests, abounding chiefly in timber, babul firewood, and mowra flowers. The population is made up largely of Bheels, Kolis, and Naikras (aboriginal tribes), who take chiefly to land cultivation or lead a wandering life. They live upon raw jungle produce, mixed with salt, which helps them to digest their raw food. Salt, however, being until lately too dear for them was used only sparingly, but its cheapness through reduction of duty has enabled them to use it more freely.

In our district mowra flowers are used largely for food by the poorer classes. A few years back the Government of Bombay tried by means of a Legislative Act, to prohibit the sale of, or traffic in, mowra flowers. If this Act had been allowed to pass, our poorer brethren would have been the heaviest sufferers, but your Excellency wisely interposed by vetoing the measure. This vetho has, by averting the threatened calamity, placed us under a deep debt of gratitude to your Excellency—gratitude which we are at a loss to say how we shall ever be able to repay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., Messrs JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near Dr. Vaz's bungalow, valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases and pots, oleographs, rich table ornaments, marble toys and fruits, filters, hanging, wall and table lamps, lady's working box and brushes, opera glasses, clock, gold and silver watches, gold rings, handsome fans, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TURKEY RED GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve—

5 cases T. red	cambrics	21 in 28	yards
5 „ „	shirtings	39 „ 40	„
5 „ „	„	44 „	„
5 „ „	„	39 „	„

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given by order of the liquidator that the above company's property in Wynaad will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1884, at Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.'s auction rooms, at No. 41, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

The property consisting of:—

The Hump estate and jungle, and mining rights, also the buildings on the estate.

The estate consists of 120 acres of coffee fullgrown having a small crop (estimated at 4 tons) either on the trees, picked or in course of being picked, and about 16 acres of cinchona planted in 1883.

The total area is acres 1614·82, of which about 1170 acres are virgin forest and 200 acres grassland. Upon 500 acres of the jungle, cinchona cultivation might be extended with advantage.

The buildings consist of coffee estate and mining superintendent's bungalows (wooden), miners' houses, coolie lines, store, pulping house, &c.

The property is situated about 6 miles from Vythery, where there are a telegraph and a Post-office, magistrate's cutchery and a large bazaar whence supplies can be procured. Vythery is on the main line of road from the Malabar coast to the Mysore country, and is about 37 miles from Calicut, with which there is good cart communication.

The property is freehold.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, Wynaad Gold Mining Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

17, Tamarind Lane.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. beg most respecfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Uneezah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived and brought by the well-known Arab dealer, Jusim Bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse flash are solicited an early inspection.—No. 505, Bombay, Dec., 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara, on the 5th day of January, 1885, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the depôts, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.

Camp Pimpri, Satara Districts, 9th December, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and [illegible] Cleanliness and Civility. [illegible] MODE[illegible] [illegible]tached b[illegible]cesses every [illegible]

[illegible] N [illegible] ed

[illegible] ERS for [illegible] SALE of [illegible] om the 1st [illegible] o 12 noon, [illegible] nt, at the [illegible] minimum [illegible] pound to [illegible] hey under[illegible] the amount [illegible] anied by a deposit of [illegible] if the tender be not [illegible] uired regarding conditions of [illegible] application to the Assistant [illegible] Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

[illegible] House, 10th December, 1884.

[illegible] hereby given that TENDERS [illegible] TAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town [illegible] Bombay from the 1st January to 31st [illegible] be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, [illegible] Y, the 22nd instant, at the office of the [illegible] ed.

[illegible] derers must specify in their tenders the minimum [illegible] of pounds (each of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which [illegible] undertake to sell by retail during the term of the [illegible] ense, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium

Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, from 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, etc, may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ARRIVED, per s.s. Huzara, two fashionable circular-front BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

An English-built Landau with a pair of Australian Mares and Harness complete—the property of a gentleman.

Also one English-built BAROUCHE by Laurie and Marner, the property of Major R. Riddell, R.E.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of, the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, [illegible] Beetles Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "Nubia," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout,	Quarts.........	per dozen	Rs.	5	6
Do.	Pints.........	„	„	3	7
Bass' Ale	Quarts.........	„	„	5	6
Do.	Pints.........	„	„	3	7
Ginger Ale	....	„	„	2	8
Champagne Cider	....	„	„	5	0
Phosphozone	....	„	„	3	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	....	„	„	11	0
Cinnamon Cordial	....	„	„	11	0
Lime Juice Syrup	....	„	„	11	0
Lager Beer, reputed,	Quarts...	„	„	4	12
Do.	Pints.....	„	„	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubbattino Company's Godown, for not less than one Case of any of the above.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

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SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
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THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very [illegible] situation. All the comforts and care of Home [illegible] Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

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MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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KANNY WATCHES.
METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD WATCHES,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 350 each.
Retail and Wholesale.
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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.,
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FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.	per kegs.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

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AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

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- PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
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WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

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SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns..........each	15	0
Gent's Deck Suits ....each	10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes..........Rs. 8-4 to	11	8
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Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet..........	0	8
White Shirts ....½ doz.	Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas..........each	4	8
Cambric Shirts ....½ doz.	30	0	The Victoria Wrapper..........each	16	4
Oxford Shirts..........½ doz.	33	0	Rugs and Mauds..........Rs. 13-8 to	33	0
Flannel Shirts ....each	8	8	Gent's Undervests..........each	2	0
Celluloid Collars ....each	0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks..........doz.	3	0
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Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

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"THE PIANO FOR INDIA."

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
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CHOLERA
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COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe. } RS. 2. { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the infusion prescribed.

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Badminton, Croquet and Lawn-Tennis sets, in cases complete.
Photo Frames, Albums, Ladies' Companions, Hand Bags, Dressing Cases,
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Electro and Silver-Plated Ware,
In the Latest Styles and well suited for Presentation.
Conjuring Tricks, new and Amusing, in great variety.
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Lubin's, Crown's, Lundborg's, Atkinson's, etc.,
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YEAR (New) Gifts. We invite all to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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HIGHLY Finished Presentation Goods, Highest Awards Obtained.
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ALBERTS, Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Silver, and Aluminium. Acrostic Rings.
KEEPER Rings, of various sizes, Highly Finished.
ELECTRO (Triple) Plate Ware of the Best Description and Finish Engagement Rings.
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C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NOTICIES.

TENTS.

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Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES	for 10 Incandescent Lamps			..	Rs.	350
Do.	40		do.	..	„	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		..	„	1,200
Do.	8	do.	500	do.	„	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500	do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

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Agent and General Manager.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain.

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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

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£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 60

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20 *l.b.*	..	0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple.
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30	..	1 0 5	
35	..	1 10 1	
40	..	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

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20 *n. b.*	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.
25	1 14 2	1 18 4	
30	2 0 4	2 4 6	
35	2 10 5	2 14 7	
40	3 7 6	3 11 8	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

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Above in Superior quality ...	„ 35

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NOTICES.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots. is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

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STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.'—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. [illegible] None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Bro[illegible] Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhel[illegible] medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—[illegible] of Piracy and Imitat[illegible] [illegible] DAVENPORT [illegible]

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDING[S] SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOP[S] BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AN[D] CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted o[n] most favourable terms. COALS on [illegible] BUNDERS a[nd] KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,00[illegible]
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The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	„ 2,00[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	3,750

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BI-WEEKLY EDITI[ON]
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